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A BRIEF HISTORY
OF
LANCASTER COUNTY,

Pennsylvania

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ITS INSTITUTIONS, DESIGNED
FOR THE SCHOOL AND HOME.

BY
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EDITED BY
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Teacher of History in the Millersville State Normal School.

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PREFACE

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IN writing the history of the United States, I have found that Pennsylvania students are lacking in knowledge of their own Commonwealth, and that there is even greater lack of intelligence concerning the county in which they belong.

It has been my aim to understand and appreciate the demand that has come from the teachers and other persons officially connected with the schools of Lancaster county for a history of the county which shall be available to the school.

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LANCASTER, PA.

Then, the people of the portions of Pennsylvania that were first settled, when migration to "the West" began, the people seemed to feel that the population was crowding here, and with unrepented hardihood and enterprise many of them became the pioneers of those remote Western States, and we think it not exaggeration to say that there is hardly a spot in the new world without our great domain and its people.

It is the history represented in almost every department of art, in almost every industry, in science, and in literature. It has had a fair share of able statesmen and soldiers, and its people have been the first to take up the banner of the Union.

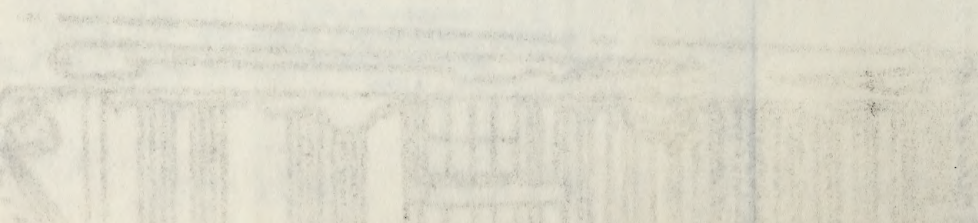
A BATTLE HISTORY

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Lancaster, Pa.

OF EXCELLENCE

ONE DAY IS THE VILLAIN



PREFACE.

IN teaching the history of the United States, I have found that Pennsylvania students are lacking in knowledge of their own Commonwealth, and that there is even greater lack of intelligence concerning the county to which they belong.

This has enabled me to understand and appreciate the demand that has come from the teachers and other persons officially connected with the schools of Lancaster county, for a history of the county which shall be available for the school and the family.

Lancaster county is one that demands attention and interest, because of its rich material resources, its large population, and its historical associations.

Then, too, being one of the portions of Pennsylvania that was earliest settled, when emigration to "the West" began, the people seemed to feel that the population was crowding here ; and with an inherited hardihood and enterprise many of them became the pioneers of the nearer and more remote Western States, and we think it is not exaggeration to say that there is hardly a State or Territory included within our great domain which has not a representative from this county.

It is also honorably represented in almost every department of art, in almost every industry, in science, and in literature. It has had a fair share of able statesmen and of gallant soldiers, and of hardy naval heroes, men who have shed lustre upon its past and who are fit exemplars for the youth of to-day.

All these things considered, we have abundant reason to expect this county to take and maintain a leadership in both material and intellectual affairs.

A better knowledge of its history we feel assured would have a tendency to excite an appreciation of its importance, and thus tend to arouse a stronger local patriotism, something most devoutly to be wished ; for while a man's patriotism should not be hemmed in by county or by State lines, but should reach to the utmost bounds of his Nation, yet there is due to his narrower domain of neighborhood a good share of his patriotic devotion.

It is of these apparently smaller interests that he is the special custodian. A fidelity in guarding and caring for these is fair evidence that he will be faithful in guarding larger and greater ones. If the man best fitted to fill a township office is elected to fill that office, the offices of the county and State will most likely be filled with capable men ; and that being so, greater care will almost of necessity be exercised in the choice of men to fill our National councils. If men in a neighborhood are wise enough to elect efficient school directors, they can most probably be counted upon to cast an intelligent vote for the Nation's Chief Magistrate, and thus give the people a wise and intelligent National administration.

This brief preface indicates the object of this book, which the editor hopes may contribute something toward the attainment of the purpose at which it aims.

ANNA LYLE.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Millersville, Pa., April 1, 1892.

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CHAPTER I.

THE INDIAN.

TRIBES IN THE LOCALITY, AND CHIEFS AND SACHEMS.

LANCASTER COUNTY is rich in Indian traditions. This fertile and well-wooded country, with its abundance of wild animals in the forests and fish in the streams, attracted the Indians to this locality. The *Susquehannocks*, afterwards called *Mingoes* or *Conestogas*, whose chief seat was in the present Manor township, were the most important tribe within the limits of the present Lancaster county, and their best-known chief was Captain Civility. The place where the *Conestogas* had their last home is still called *Indiantown*. The next important tribe were the *Shawanese*, who came here from the South in William Penn's time, lived here half a century, and then moved to the West. While in this locality their chief seat was Pequehan, where the Pequea creek empties into the Susquehanna river. They also had two towns on the Octoraro, one a few miles above the present village of Christiana, and the other several miles below the site of that village. The greatest sachem of the *Shawanese* while at Pequehan was Opessah. The *Conoys* were a small tribe located at the mouth of Conoy

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800

By JOHN B. HENNING

The history of the city of Boston from 1630 to 1800 is a story of growth and change. It begins with the arrival of the first settlers in 1630, who founded the city as a haven for religious freedom. Over the years, Boston grew from a small fishing village into a major center of commerce and industry. The city played a key role in the American Revolution, and its history is marked by many significant events. The book covers the city's development from its early days to the present, highlighting the challenges it faced and the achievements it accomplished. It is a comprehensive and detailed account of one of the most important cities in American history.

creek. The *Delawares*, from the Delaware river, and the *Nanticokes*, from the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay, roamed over these parts to hunt and fish, but had no towns here.

INDIAN MODE OF LIFE HERE.

The Indians here lived on the flesh of wild animals which they killed in the forest, especially the deer and the bear, and on the fish which they caught in the streams, as well as on Indian corn and the few vegetables which they raised. They lived in villages consisting of collections of rude wigwams made of poles and covered with skins and the bark and leaves of trees. They dressed in the skins of beasts during winter, and went almost naked in summer. After the whites settled among them they changed their mode of life slightly, and began to wear clothes and made attempts at farming. But they were miserably poor. As their hunting-grounds were reduced by the white settlements, many of them begged their living from farm house to farm house. They sold willow baskets and brooms to the white settlers, but spent most of the money they earned for rum.

INDIAN LANDMARKS, AND INDIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

There were Indian burying-grounds in many places throughout what is now Lancaster county. There are Indian hieroglyphics, or picture-writings, on the rocks in the Susquehanna river, a little below Safe Harbor. The influence of the Indians upon the geographical nomenclature of our

county is seen in the names of the streams here, large and small. The Susquehanna river derives its name from the Susquehannock Indians. The Conestoga and Little Conestoga creeks are named after the Conestoga Indians, and the Conoy creek after the Conoy Indians. The Pequea creek derived its name from the Shawanese town of Pequehan, at the mouth of that stream. The Big Chickies and Little Chickies creeks are names contracted from the Indian word *Chickiesalunga*, the name which the Indians gave those streams. Octoraro, Conowingo, Conewago and Cocalico are also Indian names.

FIRST CONTACT WITH THE WHITES AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

The first contact of the Indians with the whites was when the white Indian traders came among them almost two hundred years ago, and when the white settlers came here soon afterward. They traded with these and with the white settlers, giving skins, furs, venison and fish in exchange for clothes, bread and other kinds of food. Their first contact with the civil authorities was when they took part in the Indian treaty with William Penn at Shackamaxon, on the site of Philadelphia, in 1682, and their treaties with Governors Keith and Gordon of Pennsylvania, at the Conestoga Indian Town, in the present Manor township, at different times from 1718 to 1728.

THEIR ROVING CHARACTER.

The Indians who occupied the territory embraced within the limits of the present Lancaster

county were nomadic in their character, as were the Indians of every other portion of the United States. It has been asserted that no tribe had a permanent home in any one place for a period of half a century, except, perhaps, the Susquehannocks, who lived at the old Indian town in Manor township as early as 1608, when Captain John Smith, the celebrated Virginia pioneer, entered the mouth of the Susquehanna river.

THE SHAWANESE.

The Shawanese, an Algonquin tribe, wandered from place to place, like the Arabs, and were a brave and warlike race, but perfidious and treacherous. Their base conduct toward other Indian tribes and toward the white people caused them to be despised and hated wherever they went. They migrated from the Ohio to Alabama, thence to Georgia, where they soon became involved in war with the Catawbias and the Cherokees. They finally came north to save the remnant of their nation from total extinction.

THE SHAWANESE AT PEQUEA.

The Shawanese came as far north as the Potomac, whence they sent some of their chiefs to the Susquehannock Indians and to Philadelphia to ask permission from William Penn to locate near the Susquehannocks, who became responsible for their good behavior. In 1697 sixty Shawanese families came from the Potomac, and the nation gradually followed in the same direction, locating near the

mouth of the Pequea creek, where they remained thirty-four years, and where their sachem Opessah and his successor resided.

ON THE OCTORARO AND SHAWANESE RUN.

The Shawanese did not stay together in one place, but split and scattered in various directions. There was a Shawanese town in Sadsbury township, on the Octoraro, about two miles above the site of Christiana. There was also a Shawanese town on the same stream just below the site of Christiana. The same nation had a town along Shawanese Run, on the site of Columbia, which remained until several years after the English settlers, Wright, Barber and Blunston, had established themselves there.

THEIR TREACHEROUS CHARACTER.

The Shawanese mingled with the early settlers, and appeared to be on good terms with them ; but their small war parties would leave stealthily in the night, and travel hundreds of miles to strike an enemy in the distant South. They generally brought something back with them, often inducing negro slaves in Virginia to go with them. When the Governor or Council of Pennsylvania, or the Conestoga Indians, questioned them about their conduct, they professed to be very innocent, assuring them that they had kept all their treaties with "Onas" (William Penn) and with their cousins, the Delawares and the Conestogas. The colonial

authorities and the neighboring Indian tribes professed to believe what the Shawanese said in their presence, but were not able to conceal their fears when they did not see them. The proprietors of Pennsylvania expended vast sums of money to win them to their cause, but were unable to do so. The Penns could not win these wayward and treacherous savages by cajolery, or by promises of land, or by constant presents of goods. Many years were wasted in trying to secure their friendship, even after they had murdered many of the frontier settlers.

THE CHARTIERES AND JESSUP.

Martin Chartiere and Joseph Jessup, French Canadian traders, established trading posts with the Shawanese Indians at Pequea. Jessup remained there only a few years, and then removed more than a hundred miles up the Susquehanna; and a few Shawanese families moved to the same place about the same time. Jessup spoke the Shawanese and Delaware languages, and often acted as interpreter at councils when treaties were made with these Indians. Chartiere married an Indian squaw, probably of the Shawanese tribe. Several years before his death, which occurred in 1708, he removed his trading-post to a point about a mile above the "Indian Fort," in Manor township. His son, Peter Chartiere, married a Shawanese squaw, and induced the most warlike portion of the tribe to join the French against the English during the French and Indian War of 1754-1763.

GOVERNOR EVANS AT PEQUEHAN AND CONESTOGA.

On June 27, 1707, Governor John Evans, of Pennsylvania, with Messrs. French, Mitchell, Bizaillon, Gray and four servants, left New Castle, Delaware, and reached the Octoraro creek the next morning. The Shawanese met them there and presented the Governor with some skins. The same night the Governor and his party arrived at Pequehan, the Indian town, and were received at Martin Chartiere's by Opessah, their sachem, and some chiefs, who took them to their town, where they were received with a salute of fire-arms. On Monday the Governor and his party proceeded to the Conestoga Indian town, and there met delegations of the Shawanese, the Senegois, the Ganawese, or Canoise, and the Nanticokes. These Shawanese were near the Indian town at Pequea, but belonged to several towns at the mouth of the Juniata and further up that river.

GOVERNOR EVANS AT PEQUEHAN.

On the 30th (June, 1707) the Governor returned to Pequehan, and was there received by Opessah, who spoke in behalf of the youth of the town. The Governor remained there a few days, during which several Shawanese families arrived from Carolina, where 450 Flathead Indians had besieged their town. Peter Bizaillon, who was present, informed the Governor that the Shawanese in the South had killed several white people.

GOVERNOR EVANS AT CONESTOGA.

On July 1st (1707) the Governor and his party went to Conestoga, where they remained all night. The next day they went to within three miles of Paxtang village. Martin Chartiere, who was with the party, went into the town and brought Joseph Jessup and James Le Tort back with him. Nichole Godin, a French Canadian Indian trader, who had no license, was then and there arrested and taken to Philadelphia.

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFER TO THE SHAWANESE.

In June, 1709, the Governor offered each of the young Shawanese warriors a gun if they would join an English expedition against the French in Canada, but the Shawanese declined his offer.

OPESSAH'S ABSENCE.—HIS SUCCESSOR.

In 1711 Opessah left his tribe, and remained absent from them for more than three years. On his return he gave out that he had been hunting game; but he really was spending his time among the Delawares, then located along the Brandywine. In October, 1714, the Shawanese chose a new sachem in place of Opessah, named *Cakundawanna*.

OPESSAH'S CHARACTER.

On June 22, 1715, Opessah appeared before the Governor and his Council in behalf of his tribe; but he was never reinstated in his old position, and he gradually sunk out of notice. His speeches and bearing at several councils showed that he was a

man of some talent. He was frank in speech and seemingly friendly to the whites, but he gave bad advice to his tribe.

THOMAS CHALKLEY AND GOVERNOR KEITH VISIT THE
SHAWANESE AND CONESTOGAS.

In 1715 Thomas Chalkley, a Quaker Englishman, visited the Shawanese and Conestoga towns, where he preached to the Indians. Governor William Keith, of Pennsylvania, visited the Shawanese and held a conference with them and other Indians at Conestoga, July 18, 1717, and also in June, 1722.

JAMES LOGAN AT CONESTOGA.

James Logan also held a conference with the Indians at the same place, in 1720, and denounced the French Jesuits for inducing the Indians to take sides with the French in their wars against the English. Bizaillon, Le Tort, Chartiere and Jesup—the French Canadian Indian traders—fell under suspicion, and were arrested and locked up in jail, but upon giving bail for their good behavior they were released.

THE SHAWANESE MOVE WEST.

The Governor of Virginia often complained to Governor Keith of Pennsylvania about the Shawanese for sheltering runaway slaves. They became more restless under the restraints in which they were held by the Governor and the Conestogas, who had become answerable for their good behavior. In May, 1728, they killed two of the Cones-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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togas. In 1731 that part of the Shawanese tribe which lived within the present limits of Lancaster county suddenly stole away at night and encamped along the Allegheny river. The Governor of Pennsylvania and his Council, and also the Conestoga Indians, were very much alarmed, and tried to coax them back. John Wright and Samuel Blunston were sent to the Cumberland Valley to survey and lay out a reservation for the Shawanese in 1732, and told them that no white man but Peter Chartier, whose wife was a Shawanese squaw, was to live among them; but the Shawanese could not be induced to return. The Pennsylvania authorities then tried to prevent the Indian traders from crossing the Allegheny mountains and trading with them, but they also failed in that undertaking.

THE SHAWANESE AND THE SIX NATIONS.

In 1735 the Six Nations of Indians in New York, who many years before that time had compelled the Shawanese along the Allegheny river to behave themselves, or leave that hunting-ground, tried to urge them to return east of the Allegheny mountains, but failed in the effort. As the Six Nations were not satisfied with the Shawanese they sent out a chief to talk with them. A Shawanese tribe, consisting of thirty young men and ten old men, and several women and children, murdered this chief and fled to the South, the place from which they had come to settle on the Potomac. A few of the Shawanese returned to the

the Cumberland Valley. In 1737 there were 130 Shawanese living along the Susquehanna.

SHAWANESE WARFARE WITH THE WHITES IN THE WEST.

For nearly half a century the Shawanese along the Ohio were engaged in almost constant war with the whites. They were the most active allies of the French against the English during the French and Indian War, and after the English conquest of Canada they joined with the Delawares in their hostilities, which were only ended after General Bouquet's successful campaign in 1764. The white settlers who crossed the Allegheny mountains and were pressing forward to the Ohio river had to fight the perfidious Shawanese all the way. Accounts of their bloody deeds fill the Western annals. Their losses on account of their constant wars were made good by recruits from other hostile tribes. The weakness of the English colonial authorities in dealing with these treacherous savages cost the lives of thousands of whites. The Shawanese have given their name to more places in the United States than any other Indian tribe, split into more fragments than any other, changed their places of abode more frequently, and were the most treacherous of all the savage tribes of this country.

THE GAWANESE OR CONOYS.

The Gawanese migrated from Piscataway to an island in the Potomac river, whence their sachem and chiefs went to Philadelphia in 1698 to see

William Penn and get his permission to settle in Pennsylvania. Penn allowed them to do so, and they returned and brought their entire tribe with them to Conejohala, the site of the present borough of Washington, where they built a town on the land now owned by Mr. Staman. After remaining there several years they asked and obtained permission to move farther up the Susquehanna river, and settled on the land now owned by John Haldeman, a little below the mouth of Conoy creek. This tribe was also known as Canoise, or Conoys, whence the creek took its name. They were also called Nanticokes, and were probably an offshoot of the Nanticokes proper, as they came from the eastern part of Maryland. This tribe was small, and was under the control of the Six Nations. They were generally peaceful, and were wholly surrounded by Indian traders, who found it profitable to trade with them. Like the Shawanese, they were nomadic; but becoming dissatisfied when game became scarce and white settlers in Donegal township encroached upon their hunting-ground, they asked and obtained permission to move farther up the river. In 1743 they removed to Shamokin, now Sunbury, and asked the proprietors of Pennsylvania to pay them for the land which they had given up in Conoy. Treaties with the whites were made in their town, and their chiefs took part in treaties made with the whites at Conestoga, Lancaster and Philadelphia;

in the year 1776, the first year of the American Revolution, the British government, in order to maintain its power in the colonies, passed a series of laws known as the Intolerable Acts. These laws were designed to punish the colonies for their refusal to accept British rule. The first of these laws was the Boston Port Act, which closed the port of Boston to all British ships. This act was intended to force the colonies to accept British rule by cutting off their trade with the rest of the world. The second law was the Massachusetts Government Act, which stripped the Massachusetts colony of its charter and placed it under direct British control. The third law was the Administration of Justice Act, which allowed British officials to be tried in England rather than in the colonies. The fourth law was the Quartering Act, which required the colonies to house British soldiers in their homes. These laws were so unpopular in the colonies that they led to the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1776. The colonies declared their independence from Britain and fought a war to win their freedom. The war ended in 1781 with the British surrender at Yorktown. The United States was then established as an independent nation.

but their tribe had little influence, and before many years they were heard of no more.

THE DELAWARES.

The Delawares carried on a bloody war with the Iroquois, or Six Nations ; but being conquered they became their dependents. The Six Nations selected one of their own chiefs to rule over the Delawares. The greatest of these was the Cayuga chief, Shikellimy, the father of the famous Western chief, Logan. Shikellimy was an able man, and was a true friend of the whites all his life ; but he could not control the whole tribe, and they gave much trouble to the whites. Penn bought all their lands, but they acted as though they were dissatisfied and wanted their lands as well as the presents they received for them, and were always asking for more. Pemberton and several other English Quakers listened to their falsehoods, and this gave the proprietors of Pennsylvania much trouble. Their dealings with the Connecticut people caused much trouble all around. The Six Nations treated them as women, and did not allow them to be heard in their councils. A part of the Delawares located along the Brandywine, whence small bands of the tribe moved to the streams in the present Lancaster county, and after staying here several years they settled near the Shawanese, with whom they traveled on the war-path, partaking of their treacherous character. The Delawares called themselves *Lenni Lenapes*, or the "Original People."

THE NANTICOKES.

The Nanticokes located upon the eastern shores of Chesapeake bay. They were quite numerous, but were subdued by the more powerful Six Nations, who made them their vassals. They were allowed to move to Tulpehocken valley, and remained there until 1721, when the large settlement of Germans which came from New York made them restless, and many of the tribe moved to Cocalico township in Lancaster county, settling along "Indian River" at the place known as "Indian Town." As late as 1758, there were still several scattered families of the tribe along the little streams and springs in that vicinity. The town covered 500 acres, which came into the possession of John Wistar and Henry Carpenter. Another part of the Nanticoke tribe had a town upon the land now owned by Levi S. Reist, called "Lehoy." That land was also bought from the Penn family by John Wistar. The Nanticokes understood the English language, and they therefore mingled with the white settlers, with whom they were friendly. They afterward moved up the West Branch of the Susquehanna. The Nanticokes and Gawanese spoke a kindred language. At the time of their greatest power they were constantly obliged to act on the defensive against their more powerful neighbors, the Susquehannocks, afterward called the Conestogas, who sent out small war parties to kill the Nanticoke hunters, whom they found in the woods away from their principal towns.

THE SUSQUEHANNOCKS.

The Susquehannocks were once the most powerful and aggressive of all the Indian tribes along the Susquehanna river and Chesapeake bay. They conquered the weaker tribes, but they did not absorb them or form a confederation like the Six Nations of New York, and force their enemies to pay tribute every year or to furnish young warriors to recruit their war parties. The Susquehannocks were strictly a warlike and hunting nation, and failed to adapt themselves to agriculture even after an intercourse with the white settlers for more than a century and a-half.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH AND THE SUSQUEHANNOCKS.

Captain John Smith, the celebrated Virginia pioneer, during one of his exploring tours, reached the head of Chesapeake bay, and there met a hunting party of Susquehannocks. He described them as taller and more muscular than any other Indians whom he had seen. He made a map of the shores of the Chesapeake and the streams flowing into it, and also drew a picture of a Susquehannock chief. The Indians met Smith's party with skins, bows, arrows, targets, beads, spears and tobacco-pipes for presents.



Black Jasper Spear, from
Manor Township.
Size, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ Inches.

The Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.
February 1, 1901
To the Secretary of the Interior
From the Secretary of the Interior
The following is a list of the
lands owned by the United States
in the State of California
and the amount of the same
in acres.

State	County	Section	Acres
California	Alameda	1	100
California	Alameda	2	100
California	Alameda	3	100
California	Alameda	4	100
California	Alameda	5	100
California	Alameda	6	100
California	Alameda	7	100
California	Alameda	8	100
California	Alameda	9	100
California	Alameda	10	100
California	Alameda	11	100
California	Alameda	12	100
California	Alameda	13	100
California	Alameda	14	100
California	Alameda	15	100
California	Alameda	16	100
California	Alameda	17	100
California	Alameda	18	100
California	Alameda	19	100
California	Alameda	20	100
California	Alameda	21	100
California	Alameda	22	100
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California	Alameda	30	100
California	Alameda	31	100
California	Alameda	32	100
California	Alameda	33	100
California	Alameda	34	100
California	Alameda	35	100
California	Alameda	36	100
California	Alameda	37	100
California	Alameda	38	100
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CAPTAIN SMITH'S DESCRIPTION.

In describing the Susquehannock chief, Captain Smith said that "the calves of his legs were three-quarters of a yard about, and all the rest of his limbs so answerable to that proportion, and he seemed the goodliest man I ever saw." * * *

"They seemed like giants, and were the strangest people in all these countries, both in language and attire; their language well becomes their proportions, sounding from them as a voice in a vault. Their attire is the skins of bears and wolves, some have cassocks made of bears' heads, and skins that a man's head goes through the skin's neck, and the ears of the bear fastened to his shoulder, the nose and teeth hanging down his breast, another bear's face split behind him, and at the end of their nose hung a paw, the half-sleeves coming to the elbows, where the neck of bears and the arms through the mouth, with paws hanging at their noses. One had the head of a wolf hanging in a chain for a jewel, his tobacco-pipe, three-quarters of a yard long, prettily carved, with a bird, a deer, or some such device at the great end sufficient to beat out one's brains, with bows, arrows and clubs suitable to their greatness."

FINDING LARGE SKELETONS.

Captain Smith's account of the gigantic stature of the Susquehannocks has been corroborated by subsequent discoveries. This tribe had a small stockade on the Susquehanna river at the mouth

of the Octoraro. The foundations of the bridge across the Octoraro at this point were excavated when the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad was constructed, and very large human skeletons were then and there found.

SUSQUEHANNOCK FORT IN MANOR.

In Captian Smith's time the Susquehannocks mustered 600 warriors. They had a stockade fort upon the land now owned by John H. Wittmer, about halfway between Wittmer's Mill and Strickler's Run, at the foot of Turkey Hill, in Manor township. This fort was large enough to protect their entire tribe, along with their warriors.

SUSQUEHANNOCK WARFARE WITH THE SIX NATIONS.

The Susquehannocks roamed over the forests as far north as the St. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain, and often skirmished with the Iroquois, or Six Nations, who protected their towns by stockades. After a warfare of a century with the Six Nations, the Susquehannocks were conquered and their tribe broken up by the Cayugas and Senecas, two of the Six Nations.

FUR TRADE ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Susquehannocks ceded to the English all the land on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake and about the head of that bay. Very soon the fur trade with the Susquehannocks became so great and profitable that a number of Englishmen settled on Kent Island, in the Chesapeake; but when

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they discovered the greed of the English traders they refused to trade with them and broke up their settlement.

THE SUSQUEHANNOCKS AND THE MARYLANDERS.

In 1630 William Clayborne, a member of the Virginia Council, established a trading-post on Kent Island; but soon afterward a body of Englishmen called "Pilgrims" bought the island from the Yoacomacoes Indians, who were constantly annoyed by the Susquehannocks, who ravaged their country. Clayborne instigated the Susquehannocks to make war on the "Pilgrim" settlers. The "Pilgrims" made war on Clayborne, who had rebelled against Lord Baltimore, the founder of Maryland, but who was finally defeated in 1637 and arrested for high treason. In 1642 he returned and recaptured Kent Island and drove Governor Calvert, of Maryland, to Virginia.

ALLIANCE WITH MARYLAND.

The Susquehannocks frequently attacked the Yoacomacoes and the Massawomekes, another war-like tribe along the Chesapeake, and also gave the Maryland colony at St. Mary's constant trouble; but they were finally obliged to use all their strength to defend themselves against the attacks of the Six Nations from New York, who invaded their country. On July 5, 1652, the Susquehannocks made a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Maryland colony, on the site of Annapolis, the Susquehannocks ceding to the

Marylanders all the land from the Patuxent river to Kent Island, on the western side of the Chesapeake bay, and from the Choptauk river to the northeast branch and to the north of Elk river, on the eastern side of the bay.

WAR WITH THE SENECAS.

In 1661 the Susquehannocks were at war with the Senecas, one of the Six Nations, who crossed the Susquehanna many miles above the fort of the Susquehannocks, and robbed and killed some of the white settlers. In June, 1664, one of the Senecas was captured; and forty Susquehannocks, who were present at his trial, wanted him burned as a punishment for his cruelty. In 1664 about 100 Seneca warriors came to the Chesapeake, and killed several of the Maryland settlers and some Susquehannocks whom they caught hunting. In June of that year the Maryland colony declared war against the Senecas, who went on the war-path against the Susquehannocks the next year. The Marylanders, as allies of the Susquehannocks, sent several expeditions against the Senecas, who threatened to exterminate both the Susquehannocks and the English settlers of Maryland.

DEFEAT OF THE SENECAS—OVERTHROW OF THE SUSQUEHANNOCKS.

After the war between the Susquehannocks and the Senecas had gone on for several years, the Susquehannocks were hard pressed by their enemies. The Marylanders became alarmed for their own safety, and sent an expedition under

the first thing I saw when I stepped out
of the car was a vast, open landscape
stretching out before me. The air was
crisp and clear, and the sun was shining
brightly in the sky. I felt a sense of
freedom and adventure as I looked out
over the horizon.

As I walked along the path, I noticed
how the landscape changed. The trees
were tall and slender, their leaves a
vibrant green. The ground was covered
in a thick carpet of grass, and the
air was filled with the scent of wildflowers.

I continued to walk, and the landscape
opened up before me. In the distance,
I could see a range of mountains, their
peaks shrouded in mist. The sun was
beginning to set, and the sky was a
mix of orange and pink.

I stopped for a moment to take in the
view. The landscape was truly
breathtaking. I had never seen anything
like this before. The air was so clean,
and the colors were so vibrant. I felt
like I had discovered a hidden gem.

As I turned to leave, I noticed a small
stream flowing through the landscape.
The water was clear and cool, and the
rocks were smooth and polished. I
knew that I would want to come back
here again, to experience the beauty
of this place once more.

Colonel Ninian Beall to the aid of the Susquehannocks, who were besieged in their fort by the Senecas. The Marylanders marched up the east bank of the Susquehanna river to the town and fort of the Susquehannocks in Manor township, taking several cannon with them. The Senecas were badly defeated by the Marylanders, who thus rescued the Susquehannocks from their peril. This victory occurred some time between 1675 and 1682. Several years afterwards the Susquehannocks suffered so crushing a defeat from the Senecas and Cayugas that the tribe was broken up and scattered.

WILLIAM PENN'S VISIT TO THE SUSQUEHANNOCKS.
THEIR NEW TOWN.

When William Penn came to Pennsylvania in 1682 he visited the Susquehannocks at their fort. After their great defeat and overthrow by the Senecas and Cayugas, the Susquehannocks gathered their few remaining warriors, their old men and their women and children, and left their old fort on the banks of the Susquehanna, and located on Turkey Hill, four miles southeast of their former abode. There was plenty of spring water at their new home, and Penn gave them a reservation of 500 acres. The Penns were obliged to furnish a person to cultivate the land and manage the tribe until it became extinct. This tract of land caused the Penn family much expense and trouble while they owned it.

AFTERWARD CALLED CONESTOGAS.

Although their great defeat by the Senecas and Cayugas completely broke their military power, the Susquehannocks, who were called *Conestogas* from the time of their settlement in their new home, continued to exert much influence upon the neighboring Indian tribes and upon the colonial authorities of Pennsylvania, until they were exterminated in 1763.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AUTHORITIES AND THE CONESTOGAS.

Governors Evans, Gookin, Keith and Logan of Pennsylvania had conferences with the Conestogas at their new town, and William Penn again visited them in 1700. In 1710 the tribe was ruled by a female. The Conestogas afterwards lived as vagabonds, begging from farm-house to farm-house. Their only articles of trade were brooms and willow baskets. All the money they received they spent for rum. They were constantly begging the colonial authorities for clothing and moccasins. They wandered through the community barefooted, and many of them had no clothing except a breechclout, while many went to Philadelphia naked. To keep them from starving, James Wright, who lived in the stone house on Second street in Columbia, was appointed by the Governor of the colony to furnish them with clothing and food—a duty which he performed faithfully. He got the clothing in Philadelphia; and the flour which he obtained was made at the “little

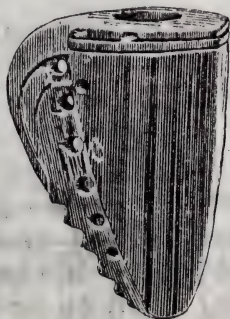
stone mill" on Shawanese Run, which was torn down many years ago.

END OF THAT TRIBE.

The account of the sad and melancholy fate of this once powerful tribe will be related in our account of the French and Indian War, which ended in 1763.

INDIAN SITES IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Localities in Lancaster county where Indian relics have been found are very numerous. Along the Susquehanna river shore and on the islands of the river, along both banks of the Conestoga, the Pequea, the Octoraro, the Cocalico and other streams, are the evidences of Indian fishing camps and burying-grounds. Indian burying-grounds also existed on the various hills throughout the county, as attested by the numerous relics of stone, bone, shell and clay. Almost every township in the county is rich in Indian relics.



Greenstone Pipe, from
Strasburg Township.
Size, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.

The entire Susquehanna shore and the islands of the river bear evidences of having been the sites of Indian villages, fishing camps or grave-yards. The most important of these Indian sites on the river in this county are at Locust Grove and Haldeman's quarries, near Bainbridge; at Shoch's Mill, above Marietta; on the

site of the Shawnee town at Columbia; at several places between Washington borough and Turkey Hill; at the mouth of the Pequea, and at other places along the river.

Indian relics have been found all along the Conestoga, especially opposite the City Mill and Water Works, at Fehl's Point and at Rock Hill. On the Pequea, about a mile above its mouth, the Indians quarried soapstone for pottery and cooking utensils.

Professor Haldeman found many relics in the cave on Chickies Rock. The great flood of 1889 washed out numerous remains in a number of places.

ON THE SITE OF LANCASTER CITY.

In the center of what is now Lancaster city was a favorite hickory tree of the Indians. This tree stood in front of Gibson's tavern, which was on the site of the First National Bank, on East King street. South of Gibson's tavern was a large spring, walled in in a rough manner by the Indians, and covered with a large flat stone. The site of this spring was found in 1882, on Julius Loeb's property, on South Queen street. That was evidently the site of an Indian camping ground. Many relics, among which was considerable earthenware, have been found. There were many hickory trees between the spring and Roaring Brook, now Water street. The Conestoga Indians murdered by the Paxton Boys, at the old jail, were

buried on what is now the property of Henry Martin, on East Chestnut street.

CHARACTER OF THE INDIAN RELICS.

Among the numerous Indian relics are many which excite our wonder and interest, because of the skill and ingenuity displayed in the rude construction of the implements and weapons which the savage aborigines of this beautiful county used in their everyday life and in their wars with their enemies. No part of the country is richer in beautiful and curious remains of the rude art of the Red Man than is this Garden Spot of the old Keystone State,



Brown Jasper Arrow-
Point, from Rapho
Township.

Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.

The various kinds of stone of which many of these relics are composed are flint, bluestone and other kinds of limestone, granite, jasper, quartz, trap, greenstone, iron stone, sandstone, soapstone, slate, etc.

The most numerous of these relics are flint arrow heads. Among other stone relics are axes, hammers, tomahawks, cooking vessels, needles, drills, drilled ceremonial stones, cutting tools, digging tools, beads, dressing stones, pipes, rolling pins, grinding and rubbing stones, etc. Soapstone pipes and soapstone pots have been found.

Among other interesting relics are decorated

How the University of Chicago
has been the center of the world's
thought in the last century.

Published by the University of Chicago Press

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pottery, scalping knives and other implements of bone, clay pipes and other clay relics, and copper



Grooved Ax (Granite),
from Drumore Township.
Size, 4 by 2½.

remains. Beads made of glass, elks' teeth, bears' tusks, shell, bone and stone are also to be seen in our Indian collections. Cakes of Indian paint have been found near Shoch's Mill, above Marietta. Such are some of the Indian relics collected from every

ery part of our great county by our local antiquarians. These interesting remains are constantly being found by those who make it their business to look for them. They are found along our noble streams, on our wooded hills, and on freshly plowed ground. They are often turned up by the farmer's plow, but are unobserved by people in general, and are only noticed by those who are interested in the collection of such remains of savage art and skill.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIAN TRADER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDIAN TRADER.

THE Indian Trader was one of the early frontiersmen who, instead of taking to farming or trading in the neighborhood in which he lived, would make long and dangerous journeys into the wilderness inhabited by the Indians. There, far from the settlements of the white man, he went for the purpose of exchanging such wares as were most likely to take the fancy of the Indian and his squaw. The Indian women were very much attracted by the showy trinkets and the goods of bright colors which the trader would take in his wagons and display at the far distant Indian villages. These cheap articles they exchanged for pelts (skins of all kinds of fur-bearing animals), giving a small price for the pelts and making a large profit on their goods. The trader nearly always carried a liberal supply of rum or whiskey, of which the Indians, like all savages, were very fond. Some of the red men would readily trade all they had for the fire-water. This would oft-times cause trouble and bring on a fight in which some of the savages would be killed: Sometimes the trader himself was killed and his stock of goods and

wagon were taken by the Indians. For this cause many traders would travel together for mutual protection ; but even then they were often attacked by Indian parties, and pitched battles followed in which some on both sides were killed or wounded.

Many traders went as far as the Ohio long before there were any white settlers beyond the Allegheny mountains. On these trips they traveled many hundreds of miles, at the risk of life and property, for the sake of the rich profits of the Indian trade.

Some of the most prominent traders of this county, and indeed of Pennsylvania, were Scotch-Irish from what is now Donegal township. These were followed closely by the German settlers, both of whom established trading-posts beyond the white settlements. Many of these posts were located at or near Indian villages, along the rivers, or on Indian trails or pathways through the forests. The traders in many cases were the most prominent and influential men of colonial times.

SCOTCH-IRISH IN DONEGAL.

That adventurous class of whites during the colonial period who were known as Indian traders, and who established themselves on the outskirts of civilization, made Lancaster county a prolific field for their operations, and their influence was most powerfully felt in moulding popular sentiment among the frontier settlers. The region which became Donegal township was the nursery of most

of these traders, who were mainly Scotch-Irish; and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians followed up the traders and pressed the Indians beyond the Allegheny mountains. The Germans of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations kept on the right flank of the Scotch-Irish from Big Chickies creek, where it entered Lebanon township. The left flank of the Scotch-Irish pushed across the Susquehanna river as far south as the Maryland line. When the traders moved their stations to the Yellow Breeches Creek and Conococheague, the van of the Scotch-Irish pioneers pressed on and occupied the Cumberland Valley. The pioneer Indian traders within the territory embraced in the present limits of Lancaster county were French Canadians, who had first located along the Schuylkill and the Brandywine.

FRENCH CANADIAN TRADERS.

THE CHARTIERES.—Martin Chartiere, one of the most noted of these French Canadian traders, and who married an Indian squaw, established his permanent residence with the Shawanese Indians when they came from the south and settled at Pequea creek. He spoke the language of the Delaware Indians fluently, and obtained much influence with the savages. The Shawanese chief, Logan, desired to be on peaceful terms with him, and tried to gain his friendship. The loan commissioners, who were the Penns' agents for the sale of their lands, gave him a vast tract of land extending from the mouth of the Conestoga creek several miles up the

Susquehanna. He built his trading-post, and at last settled upon the farm afterwards owned by the Stamans, at or near where they built a saw-mill, in Washington borough. He died there in 1708. A message announcing Chartiere's death was sent to Chief Logan, who attended his funeral. He left all his property to his only son, Pierre Chartiere, who also married a Shawanese squaw. Pierre sold his farm in Manor to Stephen Atkinson in 1727, and moved to the mouth of Yellow Breeches Creek, thence to Conecocheague, and thence to the Ohio. He joined the Shawanese Indians against the English during the French and Indian War. He gave the English and the proprietors of Pennsylvania much trouble during his whole life.

BIZAILLON.—Pierre Bizaillon, also a French Canadian, established a trading-post near the Schuylkill, but soon settled permanently in East Caln township, in Chester county. His trading-post was among the Paxtang Indians. In 1719 his wife Martha obtained a patent for 700 acres of land in Donegal township, a little below Conoy creek, adjoining the Conoy Indian town. She sold this land to the Brennemens and Hesses. Pierre Bizailon died in 1740 at a great age. His wife died several years later. Both were members of the Church of England.

LE TORT.—Jacques Le Tort, another French Canadian, first located on the Brandywine, but afterwards established a trading-post at the Conoy

Indian town. His wife took up 900 acres of land in Donegal township, at Sparks' Mill, which afterwards came into the possession of the Groves, the Zieglers and the Stehmans. Le Tort moved to the spring bearing his name near Carlisle, in Cumberland county. He afterwards moved to the forks of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, where he established a store. Both Le Tort and Bizaillon often made trading trips to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, being absent sometimes for a year or two.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH-IRISH TRADERS.

THE CARTLIDGES.—Edmund Cartlidge and his brother John were English Quakers who traded with the Indians. Edmund was a Justice of the Peace for Chester county several years before the organization of Lancaster county. He settled on the west side of Conestoga creek near its mouth, near the Conestoga Indian town. Several Indian conferences were held at his house. His brother John settled several miles east of the Conestoga. While they were at the Monocacy, in Maryland, they killed an intoxicated Indian, who had attacked them because they refused to give him more rum. They were imprisoned for this affair, but were released at the intercession of the Indians themselves. They never wholly recovered the public confidence, but remained at the Conestoga for twenty years.

JAMES PATTERSON.—James Paterson, a Scotch-Irishman, located a mile back of Martin Chartiere,

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 170 years old, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second fact is that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is one of the largest in the world. The third fact is that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, races, and religions, and this diversity has been one of its strengths.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of many different peoples and cultures coming together to form a new nation. It is a story of exploration, discovery, and growth. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a young nation. The history of the United States is a story that is still being written. It is a story that is full of hope and possibility. It is a story that is worth knowing.

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along the northern border of Conestoga Manor, in 1717, and there established a trading-post. He took up several hundred acres of land in Conejohera valley, on the west side of the Susquehanna river, and there kept the pack-horses with which he used to bring the peltries which he bought from the Indians along the Potomac river. Some of this land was cleared for grazing purposes. Patterson's Indian trade west of the river was broken up by the border struggle between the Pennsylvanians and the Marylanders, called *Cresap's War*.

James Patterson died at his home in the Manor in 1735, before the end of these border troubles. He gave his son James 300 acres of land along the Conococheague, in the Cumberland Valley, whence James moved after his father's death. James was the father of Colonel William Patterson, who settled at Lewistown, on the Juniata, and who was a prominent officer in the French and Indian War, and also in the War of the Revolution. William's son Robert married Sarah Shippen, daughter of Robert Shippen. Mr. Patterson, the late superintendent of the Safe Harbor iron-works, is a descendant of Robert Patterson. The elder James Patterson's son Thomas died in his minority. He had three daughters—Susanna, who married James Lowry, an Indian trader, who lived in Donegal township; Sarah, who married Benjamin Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg; and Rebecca, who married John Keagy, who bought the interest of her mother and sisters in the old mansion farm, now the property of Jacob B. Shuman.

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JOHN HARRIS.—John Harris, a Quaker and a native of Yorkshire, England, was a noted Indian trader. He first intended to settle near the mouth of Conoy creek, not far from the site of Bainbridge. He was the first white settler at Paxton, the site of Harrisburg, where he established his trading-post in 1719. He was also the first person who introduced the plow on the Susquehanna, within the limits of the present Dauphin county. An interesting incident occurred in his life at Paxton. On one occasion, a band of Indians, who had been down the river on a trading excursion, came to his house, most of them being intoxicated. They asked for more rum; but, as they were already very much intoxicated, he refused to give them more. They became enraged, and tied him to a mulberry tree to burn him alive; but other Indians of the neighborhood came to his rescue, and released him after a struggle. In remembrance of that event, he afterward directed that on his death he should be buried under the shade of that mulberry tree. He died in 1748, and was buried there, as were some of his children. The title to the grave-yard, to the extent of fifteen feet square, was secured for the family. The Rev. John Elder said of John Harris: "He was as honest a man as ever broke bread." His son, John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, was born on the site of that city in 1726, and was the first white child born in Pennsylvania west of the Conewago hills. He was a colonel in the American army during the Revolution, and died in 1791, aged 65.

PETER ALLEN.—Peter Allen, an English Indian trader, settled on the north side of Chickies creek, in 1718; but several years later sold his land to the Rev. James Anderson, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian preacher, who sold it to William Wilkins, an English Indian trader, and who moved to the the eastern base of the mountains above Harrisburg.

JONAS DAVENPORT.—Jonas Davenport, who located at Conoy creek in 1718, was one of the first three English Indian traders who crossed the Allegheny mountains to trade with the Indians on the Ohio. He suffered great losses from hostile Indians. He lost many of his old friends by ill-treating an apprentice, and finally lost all his property and died poor at Patrick Campbell's tavern, near Conoy creek.

ROBERT WILKINS.—Robert Wilkins, an English Indian trader, first settled along the Conestoga creek, next to Richard Carter, who afterward moved farther up the creek. In 1718 Wilkins took up 200 acres of land along the Susquehanna river, and in 1727 he sold it to the Rev. James Anderson, whose descendants founded the town of Marietta upon it.

WILLIAM WILKINS.—William Wilkins was first "bound out" to Edmund Cartledge, and was present when Cartledge killed the drunken Indian at the Monocacy. Soon afterward he bought the Allen tract near Chickies and began to trade for himself

The American Medical Association is a national organization of physicians and surgeons, organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health. It was founded in 1846 and has since that time been the leading organization of its kind in the United States. Its members are physicians and surgeons of all branches of medicine and surgery, and its objects are to advance the science and practice of medicine and surgery, to protect the public health, and to promote the interests of the medical profession.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit organization, and its funds are derived from the contributions of its members. It is organized into a national association and into state and local associations. The national association is composed of the state and local associations, and its officers are elected by the members of the state and local associations. The state and local associations are organized in a similar manner, and their officers are elected by the members of the association. The American Medical Association is a powerful organization, and its influence is felt throughout the United States. It is the leading organization of its kind in the United States, and its members are the leading physicians and surgeons of the country.

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with the Indians of the Shenandoah valley, in Virginia. He moved to Peters township, in Cumberland county, where he died, leaving three sons—James, Robert and William.

Janet, the widow of William Wilkins, afterwards married her first husband's administrator, Nathaniel Lytle, by whom she had a son named John. Lytle undertook to convey the Wilkins property to his son John; but the heirs of William Wilkins contested the matter in the courts many years after their father's death; and Lytle was compelled to pay James Wilkins, the eldest son of William, to obtain his release. The Pennsylvania Assembly passed an act authorizing and legalizing a sale made by John Lytle to Andrew Hershey. In 1772 John Lytle removed to Upper Paxtang, and there established a ferry across the Susquehanna river.

THOMAS WILKINS.—Thomas Wilkins took up 150 acres of land on the north side of Robert Wilkins's tract on the site of Marietta, in 1718. This land was afterwards sold to JOHN LOWRY, a Scotch-Irish Indian trader.

THOMAS WILKINS, son of Robert, moved back several miles from the river and settled near Donegal Church. He died in 1746, leaving four children—Andrew, John, Mary and Elizabeth.

JOHN WILKINS.—John Wilkins, another son of Robert, took up several hundred acres of land adjoining Gordon Howard's, now in Mount Joy

township, on which Nissley's mill is located. He was one of the first persons who went with the sheriff's posse to arrest Colonel Thomas Cresap, but was himself afterward arrested by Cresap, who took him to Annapolis, in Maryland, where he was imprisoned. He traded with the Indians along the Ohio, and died in 1741, leaving two children, Rachel and John, the latter of whom was born in Donegal, in 1733. John was also an Indian trader, and removed to Carlisle in 1763, where he opened a store in the Indian trade. He was appointed county lieutenant for Cumberland county during the War of the Revolution. In 1788 he removed to Pittsburg, where he died in 1810.

PETER WILKINS, another son of Robert, and with whom his father lived, died in 1748, and left three children—William, James and Margaret.

ISAAC MIRANDA.—Isaac Miranda, a Huguenot Frenchman and an Indian trader, located on the east bank of Conoy creek, below Ridgeville, in 1715, and died in November, 1732, leaving to his son George, also an Indian trader, a large tract of land along the Rahway river in New Jersey, and to his son Samuel 500 acres in Donegal township, while to his daughter Mary he left several houses in Philadelphia, and to James Hamilton, Esq., who laid out the town of Lancaster, he gave several thousand acres of land in New Jersey and a large amount of personal property, provided he would marry his daughter Mary. His brother Joseph was steward to the Duke of Tuscany.

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HENRY BEALY.—Henry Bealy was one of the first English Indian traders who crossed the Allegheny mountains to trade with the Indians on the Ohio. This was in 1727. He died in 1745.

JOHN BURT.—John Burt, an English Indian trader, first located near the Indian town in Manor, and traded with the Indians several years before he took out a license for that purpose in 1726. Thence he moved to Snaketown (now Harrisburg), and there established a trading-post and a store. On Monday, September 11, 1727, he sold rum to a party of Indians at his store, and in their intoxication he exasperated them and was forced to flee for his life ; but Thomas Wright, a drunken Englishman, was killed by the infuriated Indians—the first instance of the murder of a white man by the Indians in Pennsylvania. Burt became intemperate himself, and soon afterward located on the Ohio.

SAMUEL SMITH.—Samuel Smith, an English Indian trader and a son of James Smith, also lived at Conoy, next to Isaac Miranda. He sold his property to Patrick Campbell.

MOSES COMBS.—Moses Combs, an English Indian trader and a brother of Martha Bizaillon, had a trading-post near Conoy, and owned several hundred acres of land along the river. He died in East Caln township, Chester county.

JOHN BOGGS.—John Boggs, also an English Indian trader and son of Andrew Boggs, began to

trade with the Indians along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers in 1763. In 1784-85 he and Colonel Alexander Lowry were selected to bring the Indians to Fort McIntosh. He moved to the Cumberland Valley, where he became a prominent citizen.

LAZARUS LOWRY.—Lazarus Lowry, a Scotch-Irish Indian trader, settled in Donegal township in 1729, where he took up 333 acres of land now owned by United States Senator James Donald Cameron, about two miles from Marietta. He established a trading-post, and in 1730 he took out a license to trade with the Indians and also to sell liquor "by the small." His dwelling is yet standing. He was noted for his energy, industry and courage. He often made trading trips to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, taking his sons James, John, Daniel and Alexander with him. He owned several small farms near his first purchase. His second wife had been the widow of Thomas Edwards. He died in Philadelphia in 1755, leaving five children by his second wife—Lazarus, Thomas, Benjamin, William and Martha.

JOHN LOWRY.—John Lowry, son of the preceding, traded with his father among the Indians west of the Alleghenies before 1740. He owned 400 acres of land along the Susquehanna river, now embracing the farms of the late Colonel James Duffy and Benjamin F. Hiestand, the upper part of Marietta and the land north of the Maytown

turnpike. He and his father owned the land extending from Maytown to the Colebrook road.

- In 1750 he bought 300 acres of land at Carlisle from David Magaw, after which he proceeded to the Ohio to trade with the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, who were then bitterly hostile to the English and friendly to the French. While he was seated near a keg of powder an Indian applied a match, and the explosion which followed killed him. A French trader was afterwards arrested for disobeying the order of the English commander at the fort where he traded. He escaped to the Picts, who were friendly to the English and who delivered him to James Lowry in Donegal township. The latter held him as a hostage for several weeks, but released him when he found that he could not compel the French commander to deliver up the Indian who killed his brother John. •

JAMES LOWRY.—James Lowry, son of Lazarus Lowry and brother of John Lowry, married Susanna, daughter of James Patterson, the famous Indian trader. He bought from James Logan several hundred acres of land in Donegal township, several miles above Marietta, along the Susquehanna river. This tract was a part of James Le Tort's tract of 900 acres. He had great influence with the Indians along the Ohio, and he and George Croghan prevented some of the tribes from joining the French in their war against the English. The French commander at Detroit offered a large reward for the arrest of these two British Indian

traders. Lowry was obliged to transfer his trade to the Catawba Indians of the Carolinas.

CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF JAMES LOWRY.

On January 26, 1753, while James Lowry, Jacob Evans, Jabez Evans, William Powell, Thomas Hyde, Alexander Maginty and Daniel Hendricks, all of Lancaster county, were returning from a trading journey to the Catawbias, and were encamped on the south bank of the Kentucky river, about twenty miles from Blue Lick town, with a large stock of goods, furs and skins, they were attacked and made prisoners by the French Caughnawaga Indians. Several were wounded on each side. While these prisoners were being taken to Detroit, Lowry escaped and returned to his home in Donegal township. Jacob Evans and Thomas Hyde were taken to France. Jabez Evans, Powell and Maginty were placed among the Indians in Northern New York. Maginty informed the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania, and Conrad Weiser was sent to Albany to secure the release of the captive traders. Weiser found that Jabez Evans was adopted by an Indian squaw, and he received his release only after some trouble. All these traders, except Lowry, were financially ruined by their misfortunes. Maginty was afterward prominent in the Cumberland Valley.

INDIAN ATTACK.

In 1754 the Indians, led by a Mingo Indian named John, attacked Lowry's traders at Gist's, killing several of them and taking Andrew McBrier, Nehemiah Stevens, John Kennedy and

Elizabeth Williams prisoners. Kennedy was shot through the leg and left at Fort Duquesne until he could be moved, but the others were sent to Canada. The Indians demanded a ransom of forty pistoles for each prisoner. These traders had been employed by James, Daniel and Alexander Lowry, and their goods were all destroyed. Because of these repeated losses, James Lowry sold his land in Donegal township, and moved away in 1758.

DANIEL LOWRY--Daniel Lowry owned 300 acres of land adjoining Senator Cameron's farm on the north. He afterward sold this farm and bought the one which his brother John had previously owned. He suffered great losses in the West. When Colonel James Bard commanded at Fort Augusta (Sunbury), in 1757-58, Daniel Lowry had a fleet of bateaux and supplied the soldiers with provisions. His brother Alexander bought his farm on June 5, 1759. Daniel moved to the Juniata. The late John G. Lowry, of Centre county, was his son.

ALEXANDER LOWRY—Alexander Lowry was the most prominent of the Lowry brothers. He began to trade with the Indians in 1744, and often made trips to the Indian country for his father and brothers before that year and while he was a minor. He easily learned the Indian languages, and was able to speak several of them. He soon became a great favorite with the Indians, and took part in their sports, hunting and trapping with them. He

It is a well-known fact that the medical profession has been the subject of much criticism and attack in recent years. This is due to many causes, but one of the most important is the fact that the public has become more educated and more critical of the actions of the medical profession. This has led to a demand for more information and a more active participation in the decisions that affect their health. The medical profession has responded to this demand by making many improvements in its methods and its organization. It has established a more systematic and scientific approach to the study of medicine, and it has made many important discoveries in the field of diagnosis and treatment. It has also made many improvements in its methods of instruction and in its methods of maintaining the standards of its members. These improvements have led to a more efficient and more effective medical profession, and they have also led to a more informed and more active public. The medical profession is now in a position to meet the demands of the public more effectively than ever before, and it is confident that it will continue to make many more improvements in the future.

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created trading-stations at Fort Pitt and at Carlisle, and engaged men to visit different Indian tribes and trade for him. He went as far west as the French posts of Kaskaskia and Fort Chartres, on the Mississippi river. He often went among hostile tribes, but was only once molested by the Indians, and then saved his life by his courage and his swiftness in running. After his father's death he bought his mansion, farm, and other property belonging to his estate, and thereafter accumulated large tracts of land, and constantly increased his wealth, although he suffered great losses from the Indians at "Bloody Run." He lost over £8000 at Bloody Run, and afterward suffered heavy losses by advancing money to some of the other sufferers, and by expending money to establish a title and obtain possession of certain tracts of land in Virginia. He traded with the Indians for almost half a century, and was long interested with his life-long friend, Joseph Simons, an Indian trader who resided in Lancaster. When these two traders had passed the age of seventy they selected three friends, one of whom was Mr. Adam Reigart, to settle their transactions, which had covered many years. Neither had a written account, and they made a verbal statement to these three friends about all their dealings with each other. There was no dispute or difference between them, and then and there they made a settlement that their heirs could not disturb.

JAMES HAMILTON—Colonel James Hamilton, of

Leacock township, a Scotch-Irishman, established a trading-post at Conewago, where he owned a farm and a large island opposite thereto, owned by the late Colonel James Duffy. He traded with the Indians on the Ohio, and established a store in that country.

JOSEPH SIMONS—Joseph Simons was one of the wealthiest and most noted Indian traders in Pennsylvania. He settled in Lancaster in 1740, and at once engaged in the Indian trade. He established a store at the south-east corner of Centre Square, and another afterward on the south-west corner. He made many trips to the Ohio and Illinois country. He also had an interest in several other stores in the Indian country with a number of partners. He once owned many thousand acres of land. He was one of twenty-two Indian traders who were attacked by the Indians at Bloody Run, in 1763, and lost a large stock of goods. He died in Lancaster in 1804.

THOMAS HARRIS—Thomas Harris, an English Indian trader, established a trading-post at Conewago creek, and became one of the richest of the Indian traders. He removed from Donegal township to Harford county, Maryland, before the Revolution, and afterward went to Baltimore. His sons became eminent physicians, one in Baltimore, another in Philadelphia, and another in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Some of his sons were prominent officers in the American army during the Revolution.

BARNABAS HUGHES—Barnabas Hughes, an Englishman, was an Indian trader, and kept a tavern at Conoy creek, on the site of Elizabethtown.

THE GALBRAITHS—James Galbraith, Jr., a Scotch-Irishman, was an Indian trader for a short time. John Galbraith, son of the preceding, located on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Conoy creek, where he established a trading-post as early as 1760. He removed to the Cumberland Valley.

JOHN GIBSON—Colonel John Gibson, who was born in Lancaster borough, of English stock, was an Indian trader and also an Indian fighter, and removed to the Ohio before the Revolution. He was an intimate friend of the famous Indian chief, Logan, and it has been said that it was to him that Logan delivered his celebrated speech about the murder of his relatives. He had great influence with the indians, but punished them when they were guilty of wrongs to the whites. He was connected with the American army in the West during the Revolution.

GEORGE GIBSON—Colonel George Gibson, brother of John, was also born in Lancaster, and also became an Indian trader and fighter. He married a daughter of Francis West, and settled at Shearman's Creek, in Perry county. He commanded an American regiment during the Revolution, and was in many battles. He was killed at General St. Clair's defeat by the Indians in the Ohio country

1870
The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the ground was very wet. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very cold, and the ground was very wet. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

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in 1791. He was the father of John Bannister Gibson, the able Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

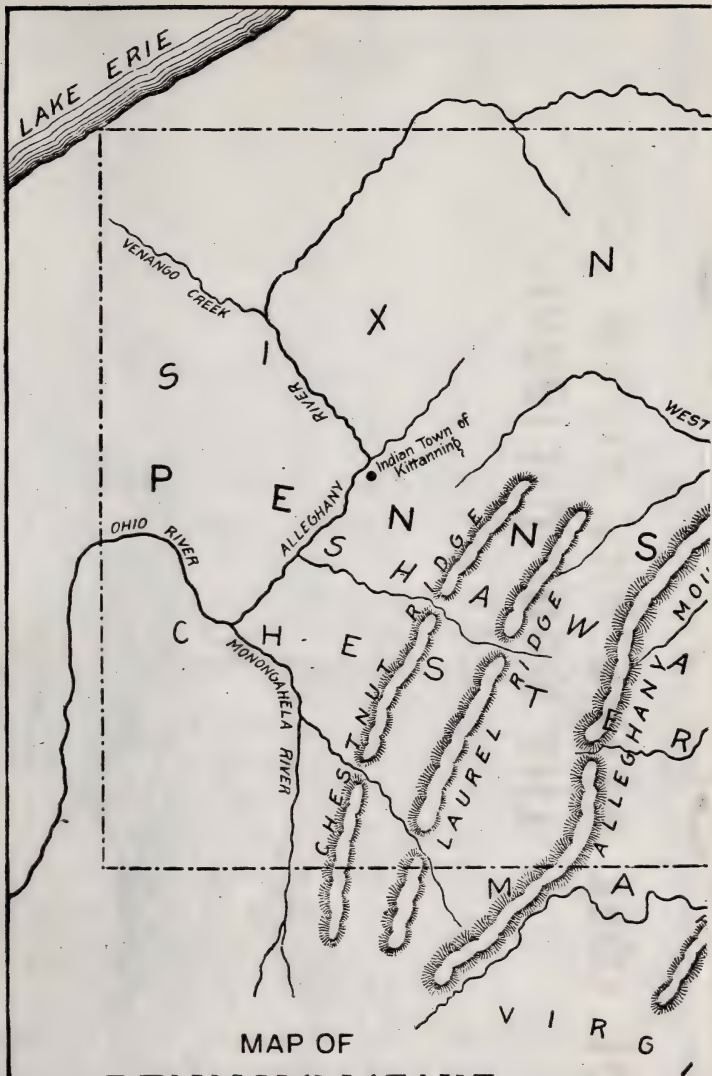
JOHN KENNEDY—John Kennedy, a Scotch-Irishman, traded for Lazarus Lowry for some years, and afterward for himself. He bought from Lazarus Lowry the farm upon which Maytown was built. He was wounded and captured by the Indians, but afterward raised a company and fought through the Indian wars.

DENNIS SULLIVAN—Dennis Sullivan, also a Scotch-Irishman and an Indian trader, once owned the farm sold to John Kennedy. He traded to the Ohio, and was deprived of everything by the Indians.

JAMES HARRIS—James Harris, an Englishman and an Indian trader, had his post near James Le Tort's, two miles west of Maytown.

GORDON HOWARD—Gordon Howard, an Englishman, was one of the earliest and most prominent of the Indian traders. He owned and occupied the farm now owned by Mr. Hershey, two miles west of Mount Joy.

SIMON GIRTY—Simon Girty, the famous renegade and Indian trader, once located in Lancaster county, establishing a post on the Conewago, whence he moved to Shearman's Creek, and thence to the region beyond the Ohio, the scene of his later infamy.

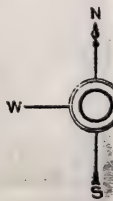
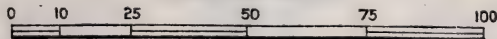


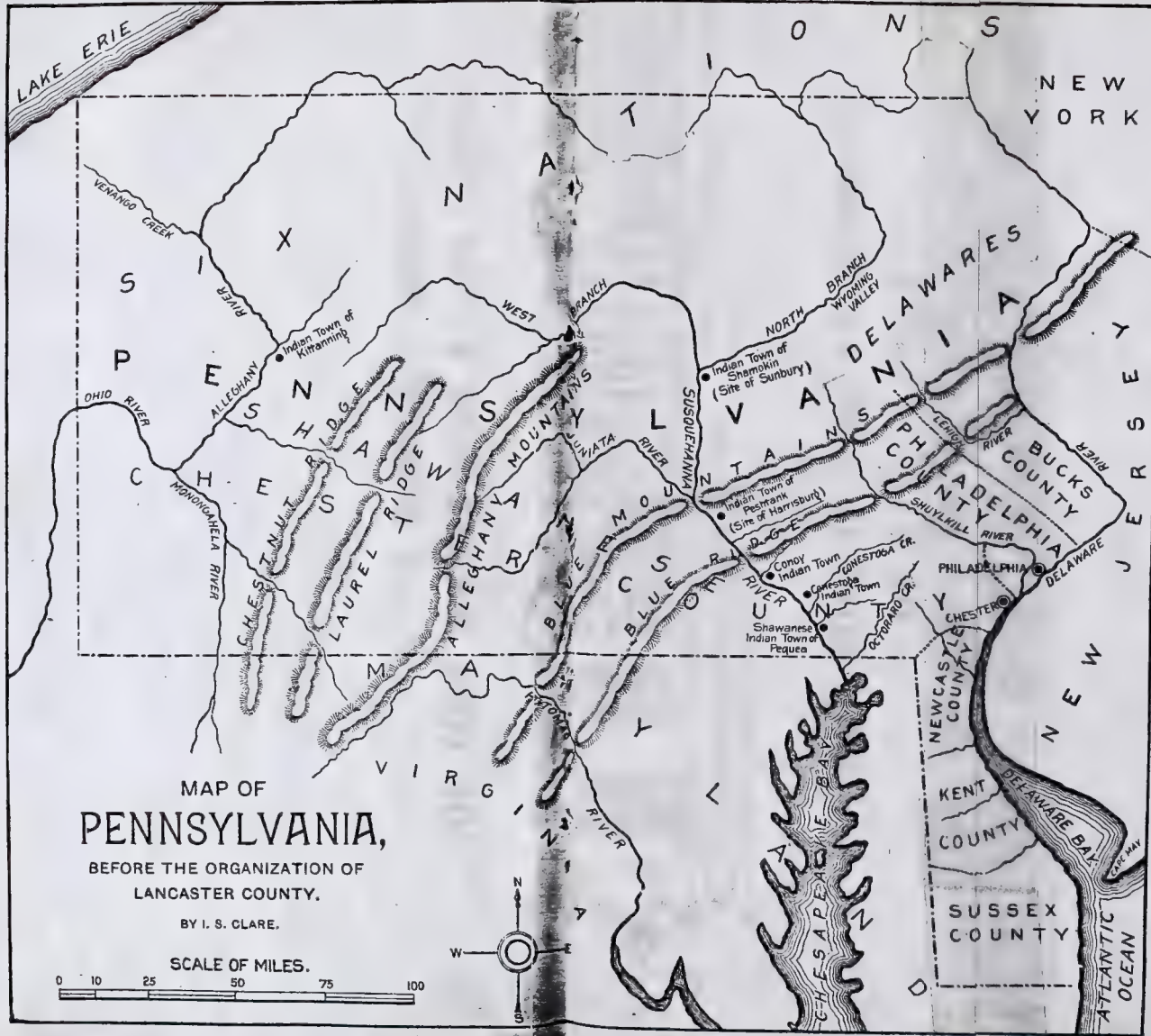
MAP OF
PENNSYLVANIA,

BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION OF
LANCASTER COUNTY.

BY I. S. CLARE.

SCALE OF MILES.





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SCALE OF MILES.



ence of the Friends, restricted their worship, and punished cases of disobedience to their laws with exile and even with death.

One of the ablest leaders of the society there was William Penn, a young man, ardent, brave, wise, deeply religious, with well-trained intellectual powers, gifted in speech, and a courtier in manner. In favor with the king, because of the achievements of his father, Admiral Penn, it is not strange that Charles II should have granted him a province in America. To this province the name of Pennsylvania was given; and here, in the autumn of 1682, Penn landed with a number of English Quakers, at the place where the city of Chester now stands. In this same year he made a treaty with the Indians at Shackamaxon, on the site of Philadelphia. A popular assembly and a Charter of Liberties were granted to the people, and the "Holy Experiment" was thus begun on the banks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania remained in the hands of the Penn family until their claims were purchased by the Commonwealth, in 1776. Pennsylvania, together with Delaware which Penn had purchased, was originally divided into six counties, Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, and the present counties of the state of Delaware—New Castle, Kent and Sussex.

THE ORIGINAL CHESTER COUNTY.

The present Lancaster county was a part of Chester county until 1729. In this year, by an act of the Legislature, it was declared that all the

lands within the Province of Pennsylvania lying to the northwest of Octoraro creek and to the westward of a line of marked trees running from the North Branch of the said Octoraro creek, north-easterly to the Schuylkill, be erected into a county, named and from henceforth to be called Lancaster county.

FIRST WHITE SETTLERS IN THE PRESENT LANCASTER COUNTY.

The earliest white settlers in what is now Lancaster county were Swiss and German Mennonites, French Huguenots, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Welsh Episcopalians and English Quakers.

The Swiss and Germans came as early as 1709, and settled in the Pequea valley, and on the site and in the vicinity of the present city of Lancaster.

The Scotch-Irish, who came on the invitation of the first proprietor, located themselves on the Chickies creek and in Donegal about 1715. The French, from Alsace and Lorraine, occupied lands in the Pequea valley. The Welsh settled in the present Cærnarvon township and on the Welsh mountains. The English Quakers settled in what are now Sadsbury and Salisbury townships.

Before giving an account of these various settlements, it may be well to briefly state the circumstances that led to their establishment here.

ORIGIN OF THE MENNONITES IN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

This religious sect was named from Menno Simon. It had its origin in Western Germany, in

the region known as the Palatinate of the Rhine, during the stirring period of the Reformation, and was at first one of the most extreme of the Protestant sects. Its adherents have always been distinguished for simplicity in dress and manners, for their aversion to oaths, to military service and to the use of law in settling difficulties or disputes.

On account of their religion and political faith, the Mennonites suffered persecutions for almost two centuries in the Palatinate and in Switzerland. In the latter country the severity of their persecution was so great as to call for remonstrances from other nations. They were condemned to pull galleys while chained to their seats; they were sold to Barbary pirates; they were imprisoned, beaten and beheaded.

Among those who suffered in Switzerland between 1638 and 1643 were Hans Landis, *at Zurich*; Hans Miller, Hans Jacob Herr, Rudolph Bachman, Ulrich Miller, Oswald Landis, Fanny Landis, Barbara Neff, Hans Mylin and his two sons. Martin Mylin, one of these sons, was a famous Mennonite preacher and writer, and fled for refuge first to the Palatinate, and afterward to Alsace, where in 1645 he wrote an account of the sufferings of his people. By an edict issued at Schaffhausen in 1650, the Mennonites were forbidden the free exercise of their worship in that canton. A similar decree was issued by the Prince of Neuberg in 1653. These edicts led to a persecution of such severity that many fled from the cantons of Berne, Zurich and Schaffhausen to

Alsace above Strasburg, where they remained some years, and then emigrated to Pennsylvania.

The offense for which these people suffered so grievously was simply their refusal to hear all manner of preaching, they considering it wrong to attend public worship with other religious sects. Thus they incurred the displeasure of other denominations and the wrath of magistrates.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PALATINES.

During the series of wars between Louis XIV. and the other monarchs of Europe, in the seventeenth century, the Palatinate of the Rhine was invaded by the armies of France and ravaged with fire and sword—first in 1674, when crops, and houses, and farms, and villages, and towns were destroyed; again in 1688, when hundreds of flourishing villages and no less than forty cities were reduced to ashes.

Among these were Manheim, Heidelberg, Spire, Worms, Oppenheim and Bingen. The order of the Grand Monarque to “desolate the whole land” was most faithfully executed.

In 1693 Heidelberg was again destroyed; and 1,500 men, women and children lost all their possessions, and fled in terror to the fields for safety. The people were induced by the Elector to return and rebuild their city, on the promise that they should be exempt from taxation for thirty years and should be allowed full liberty of worship. The Elector’s promise was not kept, and a barbarous

persecution ensued. Many escaped death by means of sudden flight. About 6,000 of these found their way to England, where they were welcomed by a public proclamation issued by Queen Anne in 1708.

GERMAN AND SWISS EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

It was amid sufferings such as these that the Mennonites of the Palatinate and Switzerland resolved to seek a place of safety in America—a place, too, where they could worship as their faith approved. The Swiss canton of Berne had sent out Christopher de Graffenried and Louis Michelle to look for vacant lands in Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina. Prior to this time, in 1706 or 1707, Michelle had been in America, and visited the Indians at Conestoga, while in search of some mineral or ore. The Quaker colony of Pennsylvania had already been founded by William Penn, whose creed provided freedom of religious worship, and here these suffering people were offered an asylum. About the same time—1706—a number of persecuted Swiss Mennonites went to England and made a special arrangement with Penn for lands in his province. In 1708 many Mennonites left Berne and went to London. There they pitched their tents around the city and were supported at the public expense until they could find a way to come to America. Some of these settled in New York, some in Pennsylvania, others in North Carolina. In 1709 many of these who were living in

Strasburg, in Alsace, whither they had fled from the Palatinate, sailed for America. In the same year about 3,000 Mennonites, in order to escape persecution in the Palatinate, found their way to England; and in 1710 they came to New York, some settling in New York City, some in Livingston's Manor, Columbia county, New York, others in Germantown and in the present Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

FIRST MENNONITE SETTLERS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

In 1709 several Swiss Mennonite families whose ancestors had settled in the Palatinate emigrated to America and settled in what is now Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Public documents and private papers in possession of Abram Mylin and others of West Lampeter township seem to indicate that this first settlement was made near Willow Street, where the Herr's and Mylin's now reside.

In the same year, 1709, Hans Mylin and his sons Martin and John, Hans Herr, John Rudolph Bundely, Martin Kendig, Jacob Miller, Martin Oberholtzer, Michael Oberholtzer, Hans Funk, Wendel Bowman and others selected 10,000 acres on the north side of Pequea creek, in West Lampeter and adjoining townships; and in 1710 they obtained a warrant for this land, which they divided among them in April, 1711. Martin Kendig was granted 1855 acres in the present Strasburg township. The others, together with Christopher Franciscus, were granted tracts in the same region.

In 1712 Amos Strettle was given 3380 acres in the present Strasburg township, and before 1734 he sold this part in small lots to a number of purchasers. Among these were a few English settlers, such as Septimius Robinson and John Musgrove, and some French Huguenots, Daniel Ferree and Isaac Lefevre; but the larger part of those who secured lots were Swiss Mennonites. Among the latter were Henry Shank, Ulrich Brackbill, George Snavelly, Christian Musser, John Jacob Hoover, Samuel Hess, Samuel Boyer, Christian Stoner and Henry Zimmerman (or Carpenter).

ARRIVAL OF MORE SWISS EMIGRANTS.

A council of the society was held for the purpose of selecting by lot one of the number to go to Europe to bring the families of the settlers to their new home. The lot fell upon Hans Herr, their venerable preacher. But they could ill spare one who stood as a leader among them, and Martin Kendig offered to take his place. All very readily acceded to this. Martin Kendig at once proceeded to Europe, and after the lapse of some months returned with the families together with many new emigrants. Among these were Jacob Miller, Peter Yordea, Hans Tschantz, Henry Funk, John Houser, John Bachman, Jacob Weber, Venerick, Schlegel, Guldin and others. At this time came Hans Herr's five sons—Christian, Emanuel, John, Abraham and another whose name is unknown. Three of Hans Herr's sons settled in what is now

West Lampeter township, and two in Manor township. The Herrs of West Lampeter, Strasburg, Manor and other townships are their descendants.

PROGRESS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

The settlement now consisted of thirty families. With the Indian tribes of the vicinity—the Conestogas, Pequeas and Shawanese—they lived on the most friendly terms, mingling with them in hunting and fishing. Their annals speak of the Indians as being “hospitable, respectful and exceedingly civil.”

The little colony improved their lands, planted orchards, and erected dwellings and a meeting and school house, in which religious worship was held on Sunday, and reading and writing were taught during the week. The same rude building served both important purposes for some years. Their first preachers were Hans Herr, Hans Tschantz and Ulrich Brackbill, the last of whom was accidentally killed while driving his team on the road to Philadelphia.

Around these Swiss Mennonites some Germans and French subsequently settled. Among the latter were the Ferrees, the Lefevres and some others, of whom we shall give some account. After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., in 1685, the Huguenots were the victims of a systematic and terrible persecution. Some were brutally massacred by troops of dragoons. Many were sent to the galleys. Everything that bigotry could

devise was employed to torture and to destroy these defenceless people. Half a million fled to England, Holland and Germany, carrying their arts and industry with them. Daniel Ferree and his wife Mary, with their sons Daniel, Philip and John, and their daughters Catharine, Mary and Jane, escaped from their home at Lindau, near the Rhine, across the river into Germany, where they remained two years. Accompanying them in their flight was a young man named Isaac Lefevre, whose family had been killed by the soldiers. Daniel Ferree died, and his widow resolved to go to London to see William Penn with a view of making her home in Pennsylvania. Upon arriving in London she asked to be directed to Penn's residence. The gentleman who was about to direct her, at that moment observed Penn's carriage approaching. The carriage was stopped. Penn invited her to a seat in it, and drove her to his home. He treated her with the greatest kindness, gave her a recommendation to his agent in Pennsylvania, and introduced her to Queen Anne, who received her very graciously. The Ferree family remained in London six months, and then embarked for America. After arriving at New York City they moved up the Hudson river to Esopus, where they remained two years, then went to Philadelphia, thence to the Mennonite settlement in the Pequea valley. Queen Anne granted them letters-patent, giving them the rights and privileges of English subjects, with the right to buy and hold land in their new

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold, crisp air. It was a relief after the warm, stuffy interior. I looked around, trying to get my bearings. The street was wide and empty, with a few distant lights visible in the night. I felt a sense of isolation, but also a sense of freedom. I had been waiting for this moment for so long. I took a deep breath and started walking. The pavement was smooth and cool under my feet. I walked for a while, not knowing where I was going, but feeling like I was finally on my own. The city lights were a blur in the distance, and the sound of my footsteps echoed in my ears. I felt a sense of peace and tranquility that I had never experienced before. I walked until I was tired, until the stars were shining brightly in the sky. I then turned back and walked towards the car. The engine was still running, and the driver's door was open. I got in, feeling a sense of relief and comfort. I looked at the driver's seat, which was empty. I felt a sense of sadness, but also a sense of accomplishment. I had done it. I had taken the first step. I closed the door and walked away, feeling like a new person. The city was still there, but it felt like it was a different place. I was no longer a stranger. I was home.

settlement. Before they left London the queen presented them with a variety of farming implements. These they used in clearing the land upon which they settled. Isaac Lefevre remained as one of the family until they arrived in America, when he married one of the daughters, Catharine Ferree. From this union have descended all the Lefevres in Lancaster county, in other parts of Pennsylvania, and in all parts of the United States. Phillip Ferree, one of the sons, lived for one year with Abraham Dubois, a French farmer at Esopus, and married his daughter Leah at the end of that time, after which he brought her to the Mennonite settlement in the Pequea valley. The Ferrees and Lefevres settled in what is now Paradise township, on a tract of 2,000 acres, which was part of the 10,000 acres Martin Kendig had purchased from Penn's Commissioners. Philip Ferree located on a tract of land on the north side of the Pequea creek, in the present Leacock township.

ORIGINAL CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP.

In 1712 all that part of Chester county lying west of Octoraro creek, or west of the present Chester county, and thus including all of the present Lancaster county and that part of Pennsylvania to the northward and westward, was erected into a township called *Conestoga*, named after Conestoga creek, which derived its name from the Conestoga Indians.

SETTLEMENT OF CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP.

Settlements had been made among the Indians prior to 1713. In the latter year Christopher

Schlegel, a German from Saxony, took up 1,000 acres on a stream flowing into the Conestoga, but soon transferred his interest to others.

At this place the English Indian agents, John and Edmund Cartlidge, afterward resided. In 1715 Benedictus Venerick, also a German, settled upon a tract near the Palatines. These were joined by some Swiss Mennonites who came in 1715, 1716 and 1717. Among these were Hans Mayer, Hans Kaigy, Christian Hershey, Hans Graaf (who afterwards settled Graaf's Thal), Hans Brubacher, Michael Shank, Henry Bare, Peter Leman, Melchior Brenneman, Henry Funk, Hans Faber, Isaac Kauffman, Melchior Erisman, Michael Miller, Jacob Landis, Jacob Boehm, Theodorus Eby, Benedictus Witmer. In 1717 Jacob Greider (or Kreider), Jacob Hostetter, Hans Frantz, Shenk and other Swiss Mennonites settled along the Conestoga.

PROMINENT SETTLERS AMONG THE SWISS.

Among the most prominent of these Swiss Mennonite settlers were the well-known brothers, Francis Neff and Doctor Hans Heinrich Neff, whose descendants are very numerous in Lancaster and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, and in Virginia. They had fled from persecution in Switzerland to Alsace, whence they emigrated to America, and early settled on a small stream, Neff's Run, which empties into the West Branch of the Little Conestoga. Here Francis Neff took up a large tract of land. Hans Heinrich Neff, famil-

ially called the "Old Doctor," was quite eminent as a physician. Hans Brubacher located in what is now East Hempfield township. His descendants are numerous in this and other townships.

Persecution drove the Kreiders and the Hostetters from their homes in Switzerland to Wurtemberg. From the latter place they came to America, and settled on the north side of Conestoga creek, about two miles south of the site of the present Lancaster city, and there took up 800 acres of land. Jacob Kreider's first home was a tent made of tow cloth. This afforded him and his family temporary shelter until autumn, when he erected a log cabin.

During the winter he was visited regularly by the neighboring Indians, who sought shelter in his cabin and comfort by his fire. They lived on terms of closest friendship with the Kreiders, supplying them with fish and venison, for which they received bread in exchange. Fish were abundant in the Conestoga and in the other streams of Lancaster county. The Indians caught them with nets made of bark, or speared them with a gig made of ash wood. On one occasion when Kreider was visited by his Indian neighbors he looked at his almanac, for the purpose of regulating his clock by its indication of the rising and setting of the sun.

He noticed that the moon would be eclipsed in a few weeks. Turning to his Indian visitors, he told them that on a certain evening a few weeks

any further...
any further...
any further...

...in the first place...
...in the first place...
...in the first place...

...the first place...
...the first place...
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hence the moon would hide her face just as the clock would strike a certain hour. They had often observed eclipses, but couldn't understand how their white neighbor should know this before it occurred. At the appointed evening fifty or sixty Indians met at the house, and were utterly amazed to see the moon's face lessen as soon as the clock had struck. One of them then said: "It is the white man's God tells him this, else he would not know it beforehand."

ENGLISH SETTLERS AMONG THE GERMANS AND SWISS.

In 1715 some English and Welsh settlers came and located around Smoketown. The names of these were Peter Bellas, Daniel Harman, William Evans and James Smith. In 1716 Richard Carter, an Englishman, took up a tract of land between the Conestoga and Pequea creeks, near the Susquehanna river, and therefore in the present Conestoga township. In the same year other English settlers took up tracts on the south side of the Conestoga—Alexander Bews, Anthony Pretter of East Jersey, and John Gardiner of Philadelphia county. In 1717 Joseph Cloud secured 500 acres near the Pequea.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLERS ON THE OCTORARO.

In 1717 English Quakers and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians settled along the Octoraro creek. Among these were William Grimson (constable of Sadsbury township), the Cooksons, Jervises, Irwins and Mayes. Some years later came the Patter-

It is a very common mistake to suppose that the
only way to get the best results is to
use the most powerful machinery. This is
not the case. The best results are often
obtained by using the simplest machinery.
It is a good rule to follow in all cases.
To get the best results, use the simplest
machinery that will do the work.

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sons, Darbys, Leonards, Joneses, Steeles, Mathews, Cowens, Murrays, Millers, Allisons, Mitchells and others.

SETTLEMENTS DOWN THE CONESTOGA.

Between 1716 and 1719 settlements were made down the Conestoga creek towards the Susquehanna river. Two English Quakers, John Cartlidge and his brother Edmund, and David Jones, a Welshman, took up lands there. Edmund Cartlidge resided in Darby township, Chester county, as early as 1698, and in Philadelphia county in 1711. John Cartlidge was an Indian trader for many years. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1718. The public records at West Chester state that he sold liquor "by the small" among his neighbors on the banks of the Conestoga before 1718.

Before 1719 Christian and Joseph Stehman and Sigismund Landart—all Germans—took up land on and near the banks of the Conestoga creek. In 1719 Jenkin Davis, a Welshman, secured a piece of land on a branch of the Conestoga, and George Stewart, a Scotch-Irishman, located near the Susquehanna.

FRENCH CANADIAN SETTLERS.

James Le Tort, the French Canadian Indian trader, was granted 100 acres along the Susquehanna. Martin Chartiere, Peter Bizaillon and Le Tort—all French Canadians—had resided among the Indians as traders some years before settle-

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ments were made in the present Lancaster county. Martin Chartiere had a trading-post on the site of Washington borough before 1704, and in 1717 he was granted 300 acres. This was transmitted to his son, Peter Chartiere. Peter Bizaillon had a license to trade with the Indians before 1703, and in 1714 he was granted a tract on the Susquehanna at Paxtang or wherever he wished to locate.

SWISS SETTLERS AMONG THE FRENCH.

In 1717 and 1718 the French settlement of the Ferrees and the Lefevres was increased by a number of Swiss Mennonites, among whom were the Slaymakers, the Witmers, the Lightners, Eshleman, Herr, Hershey, Esbenshade, Baer, Groff, Graaf, Koenig, Keneagy, Denlinger, Beck, Becker, Souder, Ream, Zimmerman and many others. The most notable among these new settlers were Matthias Schleiermacher (afterward Anglicized as Slaymaker) and the Zimmermans. Matthias Schliermacher emigrated from Strasburg, in Germany, to Lancaster county about 1710. He was born and reared in Hesse Cassel. The place he settled in America was known as the London Lands, a tract of 1,000 acres, in what is now Paradise township, the name *Strasburg* having been conferred by Schleiermacher. One of the brothers of the latter was Secretary of Legation from the German Empire to Great Britain, and another was major in the King of Prussia's full regiment.

Henry Zimmerman (or Carpenter) arrived in

Pennsylvania in 1698, and afterward returned to Europe, and brought his family over in 1706, first settling in Germantown, and in 1717 within the limits of the present Lancaster county. His son, Emanuel Zimmerman, born in Switzerland in 1702, was a citizen of great influence in Lancaster county. He died in 1780. His descendants are numerous. Some are called Zinimmerman, while others have their name Anglicized as Carpenter. There are also Carpenters of English descent.

SURVEYS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

From 1714 to 1718 surveys of land were made in different parts of the present county of Lancaster. In the southern part a survey was made for Alexander Ross, an Englishman, on Little Conowingo creek. In 1717 a survey of 700 acres was made to Edward Sleadwell, an Englishman, on the Octoraro creek, in the present township of Little Britain. A Maryland grant was made in the same township to Mary Graham in 1715.

Large tracts were also granted by Maryland to Emanuel Grubb in 1716 and 1720; and one to Thomas Jacobs in the last-named year, in the same township.

GERMAN AND SWISS SETTLERS NATURALIZED.

Among the Swiss and German Mennonites who came before 1718 and who had purchased and held lands before 1729, and who subsequently became naturalized subjects of the King of Great Britain, were such common names as Mylin,

Neff, Burkholder, Graaf, Funk, Kendig, Bowman, Herr, Brenneiman, Brubaker, Nissley, Buckwalter, Landis, Mayer, Bare, Erisman, Harnish, Snavelly, Good, Eshleman, Hess, Boyer, Leaman, Kauffman, Shultz, Houser, Miller, Zimmerman, Slaymaker, Shenk, Hoover, Newcomer, Longenecker, Musselman, Eby, Stoner, Frantz, Stehman, Ream, Royer, Weaver, Lichty, Herman, Schneider or Snyder, Brandt.

CONESTOGA MANOR.

In 1718 the Conestoga Manor—afterward Manor township—was surveyed for the use of the proprietary of the province of Pennsylvania, William Penn and his heirs and assigns forever, by order of the Commissioners of Property, by Jacob Taylor, Surveyor General of the province. The Conestoga Manor embraced all the land between the Susquehanna river and Conestoga creek as far up the river as the land already granted to Peter Chartiere, on the site of Washington borough, and thence by a line running east from that river to Conestoga creek. There were two Manors in the original Chester county—Brandywine Manor and Conestoga Manor. The latter was subsequently divided and sold to purchasers, among whom were many whose descendants still occupy the lands on which the original Swiss Mennonites located. The principal English landowners in the Manor were the Wrights, who had 1,500 acres, and John Cartlidge, who had a large tract between one and two miles north-east of the present Safe Harbor. James

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Patterson, a Scotch-Irishman and an Indian trader, owned a tract of land about a mile east of Washington borough. This is now in the possession of Jacob B. Shuman. Another Scotch-Irishman, named James Logan, owned a tract a little north of Safe Harbor. 414 acres of this land was granted to Indian Town, and Blue Rock comprised 800 acres. Among the Swiss Mennonite settlers here we readily recognize many familiar names, such as Herr, Kauffman, Witmer, Wissler, Eshleman, Kendig, Stoner, Mayer, Stelman, Newcomer, Bachman, Killhaver, Miller, Charles, Shank, Hostetter, Stauffer, Landis, Hershey, Oberholtzer, Lintner, Ziegler, Funk and others.

The Shumans settled near the site of Washington borough in 1772. The Manns located a little east of this place about the same time.

HANS GRAAF AND HIS SETTLEMENT.

In 1718 Hans Graaf settled Graaf's Thal, or Groff's Dale, in the eastern part of the present West Earl township. Hans Graaf was a very prominent man in the early history of the county. He was born in Switzerland, and was among those who fled from persecution in that country to Alsace. In 1695 or 1696 he emigrated to America. After remaining a short time at Germantown, he came to the Swiss settlement in the Pequea valley. One day his horses strayed away; and while in pursuit of them, in a northerly direction, he discovered a fine spring, in a very thickly

wooded spot. He at once resolved to settle there. After finding his horses he returned to the Pequea settlement, merely to inform his friends of his "find" and of his determination to locate near the spring. To the latter place he then removed with his family, and built a cabin under a large white oak tree, half a mile distant. In the spring of 1718 he took up a large tract of land, and built a house near the cabin. The spot where the original house stood is shown to-day. Here he was often visited by the Indians, who brought baskets and hickory brooms to sell. He had six sons. As some of them grew up he formed a partnership with them, and opened trade with the Indians living at Harris's Ferry, now Harrisburg. The trade consisted of an exchange of blankets and other articles, which he purchased in Philadelphia, for skins, furs, etc. It is said that he spoke the Indian language fluently. The descendants of Hans Graaf are very numerous throughout the county. The name has undergone various changes—Groff, Grove and Graeff being among these.

One of Hans Graaf's sons—Samuel—was called "Graaf der Jaeger" (the hunter). When the magistrates and citizens of Lancaster county met to settle upon the boundaries and names of the townships of the county, June 9, 1729, they named the township in which Graaf lived, *Earl*, in honor of him—the word *Earl* being the English word for Graaf. In 1719 Mr. Wenger, a Swiss, became one of Hans Graaf's neighbors.

There are many of his descendants to be found in various parts of the county.

SETTLEMENT OF DUNKERS.

After 1718 settlements became very general in the county. In 1719 or 1720 some Germans located along Cocalico creek and in other places. In 1708 the religious sect of the *Dunkers*, or *Tunkers*, or *First Day German Baptists*, was founded in Germany by Alexander Mack, of Shriesheim, and four men and three women from Schwarzenau, who met for religious worship. Like the Quakers and Mennonites, the Dunkers were simple in their dress and habits, and averse to oaths, to military service and the use of law.

Like the Mennonites, they were severely persecuted in Germany, in consequence of which they fled to Holland and to other parts of the continent.

The original society, however, removed to Serustervin, in Friesland, and from there emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania. Some of these settled at Germantown; others at Oley and Skippack, near the Schuylkill; and others along the Conestoga and Cocalico creeks, in the present Lancaster county. Among the early settlers along Cocalico creek were Conrad Beissel, Joseph Shaeffer, Hans Mayer, Heinrich Hoehn and several Landises.

SETTLEMENT OF LANCASTER AND VICINITY.

The town of Lancaster might be said to have begun as early as 1721 or 1722, but it was not laid

out until 1730. This was done by James Hamilton, Esq., of Philadelphia. Tradition says that an Indian village occupied the site of Lancaster; that a hickory tree stood in the centre of the village, near a spring; that the Indian councils were held under this tree, and that it was from one of these councils that a deputation was sent to confer with William Penn at Shackamaxon in 1683. This Indian nation was called Hickory, and the village was called Hickory Town before Lancaster was laid out.

George Gibson, a tavern keeper, had a hickory tree painted on his sign in 1722. This tavern was in the place now occupied by the First National Bank, on East King street. Another Indian town was situated near the Conestoga, and a poplar tree which stood on its bank was the emblem of that tribe.

SQUATTERS WEST OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

In the meantime some persons, without any legal right, settled on the west side of the Susquehanna river. John Grist, one of these, abused the Indians to such an extent that they complained to the Governor of the province. John Cartlidge, by the Governor's authority, raised a posse comitatus, to destroy the buildings of Grist and his accomplices. Cartlidge, however, simply requested Grist and his party to move from the land. This they refused to do. The Indians then destroyed some of their cattle. Grist went to Philadelphia to make complaint against them, but was lodged in jail,

from which he was released by the Governor's council on condition that he would remove from the land he was illegally occupying. He returned home in August, 1722, and, after gathering in his corn, left the place.

COLONEL FRENCH'S COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS AT
CONESTOGA.

Late in April, 1719, the Conestoga Indians, by a letter to Secretary James Logan, informed Governor Patrick Gordon that several of their tribe, while hunting near the Potomac, had been attacked and killed by a party of Virginia Indians, who were on the war path against the Five Nations. Governor Gordon endeavored to quiet their fears, without avail. They addressed a letter to him early in June. He then sent Colonel French to meet them in council at Conestoga. This meeting took place June 28, 1719. Canatowa, the queen of the Conestogas, and Captain Civility, their chief, together with sachems of the Conewagas, the Shawanese and the Delawares, were present; and a treaty was made which re-established peace and friendship with them.

SECRETARY LOGAN'S COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS.

At the request of Governor Gordon, Secretary James Logan met the Indians at the house of John Cartlidge, June 27, 1719. At this council the chiefs of the Conestogas, the Shawanese, the Gawanese and the Delawares were present. Peter Bizaillon, the French Canadian Indian trader,

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CITY OF LONDON
FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE CITY
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acted as interpreter. Assurances of continued peace and friendship were given on both sides. Promises of belts of wampum were made, and these were sent to Philadelphia without delay, and from there to the Indians of Virginia, as pledges of good faith.

SAMUEL ROBINS SENT TO VIRGINIA.

Governor Gordon and his council sent Samuel Robins to Virginia to deliver these wampum belts to the Indians there. On his return he brought with him two belts from the Virginia Indians, which were sent to the Conestoga Indians. He was authorized to assure the latter that the Virginia Indians would not in the future pass over the Potomac river to the eastward or northward, or over the Blue Ridge. This was on condition that the Conestogas and the other Indians north of the Potomac would not cross the Potomac into Virginia to the southward or eastward of the Blue Ridge. John Cartlidge delivered the wampum belts and interpreted the message from the Virginia Indians.

GOVERNOR KEITH'S COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS AT CONESTOGA.

The quarrels between the Indians of Pennsylvania and those of Virginia about their hunting-grounds disturbed the peace of Pennsylvania. After a visit to Governor Spottswood of Virginia, Governor William Keith of Pennsylvania visited the Indians at Conestoga to have them ratify a treaty providing that the Indians on the north

side of the Potomac and those on the south of that river should be confined to their respective limits. On the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of July, 1721, Governor Keith held a council with the Indians at Conestoga. The Governor's party, beside himself, were Richard Hill, Caleb Pusey, Jonathan Dickinson, Colonel John French, James Logan, the Secretary, and others. The chiefs or deputies of the Five Nations of Indians were also present to treat with the Governor. These were Ghesaont and Awennool, of the Senecas; Tannawree and Skeetowas, of the Onondagoes; Sahoodé and Tchehuque, of the Cayugas. Smith, the Gawanese Indian interpreter of the Conestoga language to the Delawares, was also present. So were John Cartlidge and James Le Tort, the last of whom was the interpreter of the Delaware language into English. Ghesaont made a long speech to the Governor's party, expressing great friendship for the English, but complained that the whites furnished rum to the Indians, and desired that no more be furnished them because it took away the senses of their people and caused them to commit lawless acts, robberies, etc. He also complained that the Indian trade in skins and furs was injured. Governor Keith replied, expressing his desire to live in peace and friendship with the Indians, and advised them not to molest the Virginia Indians. The object of the conference on the Governor's part was to prevent the Pennsylvania Indians from attacking the Indians of Virginia. By the Gover-

and in the summer of 1793, the British government
declared war on France, and the United States
declared its neutrality. The British government
declared that it would not recognize the French
Republic, and that it would not trade with it.
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nor's direction, Secretary James Logan held a conference with Ghesaont on the 9th of July. Ghesaont expressed himself well pleased with Governor Keith's treatment of the Five Nations.

INDIANS DISTURBED BY INTRUDERS.

Soon after the council with the Indians at Conestoga, Governor Keith was informed that persons from Philadelphia and Maryland, in search of a copper mine, were about to survey and take up Indian lands on the west side of the Susquehanna. The Governor went to the scene of the threatened trouble, and prevented the intrusion. On April 4th and 5th, 1722, he caused a survey of 500 acres on the west side of the river to be made. He then returned to Conestoga, where he again met the Indians, but the particulars of that meeting were never recorded.

INDIANS ALARMED BY MARYLAND INTRUDERS.

Soon afterward the Indians were greatly alarmed at the threatened encroachments of the Marylanders. On June 15th, 1722, Governor Keith held a council with the Indians at Conestoga, to get their consent to the grant of a tract of land to be surveyed under the name of *Springett Manor*, in the present York county. The Indians agreed to the survey, so that the Governor would have a better title to resist the Marylanders.

ANOTHER COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS AT CONESTOGA.

The murder of an Indian by the brothers John and Edmund Cartlidge, in a quarrel, alarmed the

white settlers of Pennsylvania, who feared the vengeance of the Indians. An appeal being made to Governor Keith, he sent Secretary James Logan, Colonel French and the High Sheriff of Chester county to the scene of the trouble. Proceeding to the house of John Cartlidge, they arrested the brothers. A council was held with the Indians at Conestoga, March 14, 1722. Civility and several of the older men of the tribe, together with Savannah, chief of the Shawanese, Winjack, chief of the Gawanese, Tekaachroo, a Cayuga, and Oweeyekanowa and Noshtarghkamen, Delawares, were present on this occasion. The Indians were satisfied with the action of the council. The Cartlidges were taken to Philadelphia and lodged in jail. Satcheecho, an Indian messenger, was despatched to the Five Nations. Governor Keith and two of his council went to Albany, New York, and there met representatives of the Five Nations and gave them pledges that justice would be done to the Indians. These representatives expressed a wish that the Cartlidges should not be punished with death. The Indian sachem said: "One life on this occasion is enough to be lost; there should not two die." Eventually, at the earnest request of the Indians, the Cartlidges were set free.

COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS AT CONOY TOWN.

In July, 1722, Governor Keith held a council with the Indians at Conoy Town, in Donegal township. There were present at this time James Mitchell and James Le Tort, the Indian traders,

with the chiefs of the Conestogas, the Shawanese and the Conoys, and seven chief men of the Nanticokes; and the former treaty of friendship with the English was renewed.

GERMAN SETTLEMENTS ON THE SWATARA AND TULPEHOCKEN.

In 1723 a number of German settlers who had been living in Schoharie county, New York, emigrated to Pennsylvania and located on the Swatara and Tulpehocken creeks. Among these were the Weisers, from whom the Muhlenbergs are descended.

SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLERS IN DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.

The territory between the Big Chickies creek and the Susquehanna river was first settled by Scotch-Irish. The family names of these were Semple, Mitchell, Patterson, Speer, Hendricks, Galbraith, Anderson, Scott, Lowry, Pedan, Porter, Sterritt, Kerr, Work, Lytle, Whitehill, Campbell, etc. In 1722 this territory was erected into a new township called *Donegal*, inasmuch as most of these settlers came from Donegal county, in Ireland. James Hendricks and James Mitchell held successively the office of Justice of the Peace in the settlement. Some of the descendants of these Scotch-Irish settlers still own the first possessions of their ancestors.

JOHN HARRIS AT PAXTON.

John Harris, the Quaker Indian trader, a native of Yorkshire, England, first attempted to settle near the mouth of Conoy creek, not far from the

site of Bainbridge; but he afterwards located at Paxton, or Paxtang, the site of Harrisburg. His son John was the founder of Harrisburg, as before noticed.

SETTLEMENT OF COLUMBIA.

In 1727 three Quaker Englishmen—John Wright, Robert Barber and Samuel Blunston—settled on the east side of the Susquehanna, south of the Chickies Hill. This was the beginning of the present town of Columbia. Barber took 1,000 acres south of Chickies Hill. Blunston took 500 acres adjoining that hill. Wright took 250 acres south of Blunston's. His descendants have since resided in Columbia. These three men were active, enterprising and useful citizens; and their names were intimately associated with the earlier history of Lancaster county. When they first settled there their flour was brought on pack-horses from the Darby mills, near Philadelphia, through the woods along an Indian path to the Susquehanna. Their only neighbors, the Indians, often supplied them with meat, and received bread and milk in return. The descendants of these pioneers have since resided in Lancaster county. Swiss and Scotch-Irish soon settled in that locality. The land back from the river was settled chiefly by Swiss—the Forrys, the Garbers, the Stricklers and others.

SETTLERS IN HEMPFIELD.

Hempfield township was so called because of the great quantities of hemp raised there. The Pat-

tons, who were Scotch-Irish, settled on lands adjoining those of Wright and Barber. Patton's hill and Patton's current derive their names from those families. Tradition states that a party of cruel white men, led by a man named Bell, once massacred many Indians there. Many Indian graves were said to be in the neighborhood, and it was believed that a piece of cannon lay sunk in the current. Below this were German and Swiss settlers—Stehmans, Kauffmans, Herrs, Rupleys and others.

SETTLEMENT OF REAMSTOWN.

In 1723 or 1724 Everhard Ream, a German, commenced a settlement by taking up 400 acres of land. His descendants have since resided in the village named after the first settler and proprietor—*Reamstown*. When he settled there, the place was occupied by Indians. He took his horse and wagon into the woods, and unloaded his furniture under a large oak tree, under which he took shelter until he had built a rude log cabin. His nearest mill was on the Brandywine, and the Mülbachers on Cocalico creek were his nearest neighbors. Other Germans who soon settled around him were Bucher, Huber, Keller, Leader, Schwarzwald, Schneider, Killian, Dock, Forney, Rupp, Balmer, May, Mayer, Hahn, Ressler, Beyer, Leed, Schlott, Graaf, Wolf, Feierstein, Weidman and others.

WELSH SETTLEMENTS.

In the year that the Pennsylvania colony was founded, a number of Welsh Episcopalians pur-

chased 40,000 acres of land of William Penn, situated west of the Schuylkill. Upon this they made a settlement. Their number increased so rapidly that in less than ten years—or before 1692—they had settled six townships. Like the Swiss and Palatines, the Welsh sent persons to take up the land and make the needed preparations for the reception of their families. Among these pioneers was Thomas Owen, who was sent over by Rowland Ellis. In 1686 Ellis and 100 other Welsh emigrants came. In 1698 others arrived, among whom were William Jones, Robert Jones, Robert Evans, Thomas Evans, Owen Evans, Cadwallader Evans, Hugh Griffith, John Humphrey and Edward Foulke. They bought 10,000 acres of land of Robert Turner, in Guinedd township, in Chester county. In 1722 or 1723 another Welsh settlement was made in the Welsh Mountain region. This extended in the direction of and as far as Churchtown. Here the principal settlers were F. Davis, Z. Davis, Evans, Douglas, Henderson, Morgan, Jenkins, Edwards, Robinet, Ford, Torbet, Lardner, Billing and Spenger. The Welsh also settled along Allegheny creek, a small branch of the Tulpehocken.

SETTLEMENT OF WEAVERLAND.

In 1723 or 1724 some Swiss and Germans settled in the region south of the eastern part of the Conestoga creek, in the present East Earl township. This settlement was called *Weber Thal*, or *Weaver Land*, from the Webers, or Weavers, who took up several thousand acres of land here. Jacob

Weber, Heinrich Weber, George Weber and Hans Good, who were all Swiss Mennonites, were the first settlers adjacent to the Welsh. The plain, or *thal*, had no timber when the settlement was made. Hans Good settled in what is now Brecknock township, Lancaster county, where many of his descendants have since resided. Before they settled here, the Webers and Goods had lived for twelve or fifteen years near the site of Lancaster city. Their descendants have since become wealthy and numerous. Some have emigrated to the West, and others to Canada. The Martins, the Millers, the Ruths, the Zimmermans, the Schnaders and other Swiss Mennonites soon settled among the Weavers.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW HOLLAND.

In 1727 about 1,000 Swiss and Palatine Mennonites came to what is now Lancaster county. The Eickmans, the Diffenderfers, the Eckerts, the Bowmans, the Eberlys, the Zugs, the Shultzes, the Funks, the Frantzes and the Mayers were among them. These people soon after coming subscribed to a writing declaring their allegiance to the King of Great Britain and fidelity to the proprietary of the province of Pennsylvania. Alexander Diffenderfer settled in Oley, now in Berks county. His brother, John Diffenderfer, settled at Saeue Schwamm, now New Holland. John's grandsons, David Diffenderfer and Jacob Diffenderfer, served in the Revolution. Other German families soon settled there. Among these we find the names of Ranck, Bachert, Beck, Mayer, Brimmer, Koch,

Hinkel, Schneider, Seger, Stehly, Brubacher, Meixel, Diller and others.

THE GERMANS SUSPECTED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

Governor Keith was suspicious of the Swiss and German settlers, and treated their application for naturalization with indifference. They applied for naturalization as early as 1721, but the Governor delayed granting their request until 1724. A bill was then brought before the Assembly of the province, which granted them naturalization on condition that they obtain from a Justice of the Peace a certificate of the value of their property and of the nature of their religious faith.

In 1727 Governor Patrick Gordon, Keith's successor, was informed "that a large number of Germans, peculiar in their dress, religion, and notions of political governments, had settled on the Pequea, and were determined not to obey the lawful authority of government; that they had resolved to speak their own language, and to acknowledge no sovereign but the Great Creator of the Universe."

REPORT OF THE ASSEMBLY FAVORS THE GERMANS.

To keep alive the jealousies and to excite suspicion against the Germans, it was reported that some thousands were expected to arrive in Pennsylvania in 1727. In all 348 Palatine families, numbering 1,240 persons, did come, at the invitation of the Penn family, to settle and improve the country. The report of this emigration was laid before the Pennsylvania Assembly at Philadelphia; and William Webb, Samuel Hollingsworth and

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John Carter were appointed a committee to investigate the charges against these people, and report the facts to the next Assembly. This committee did so, and in 1728 made a report favorable to the Germans and Swiss, who had been invited by William Penn to settle in his province. The report stated that they had honestly paid for their lands, and were a quiet and industrious people, faithfully discharging their civil and religious duties.

TRouble WITH THE INDIANS.

As settlement spread, and the whites came in contact with the Indians, acts of violence and bloodshed sometimes occurred between the two races. On September 11, 1727, Thomas Wright, a drunken Englishman, was killed by several drunken Indians near the house of John Burt, an Indian trader at Snaketown, now Harrisburg. The quarrel was caused by Burt's selling the Indians too much rum and then insulting them. The colonists of Pennsylvania suffered from outrages and robberies on the part of non-resident Indians.

In the spring of 1728 the whites feared that war would break out between several Indian tribes, because the Shawanese had killed two Conestoga Indians. In the back settlements whole families fled from their homes.

GOVERNOR GORDON'S COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS AT CONESTOGA.

John Wright informed Governor Patrick Gordon of the condition of affairs, and the Governor at once went to the Conestoga Indian town,

where he held a council with the Indians, May 26, 1728. Captain Civility and the other chiefs of the Conestogas were present at this council. So were the chiefs of the Shawanese, the Gawanese and the Delawares. Two Indian interpreters were also there, along with Peter Bizaillon, John Scull and Nicholas Scull, assistant interpreters. The Governor's object was to preserve peace between the whites and the Indians and between the various Indian tribes themselves. Assurances of peace and good will and desires for continued peace were expressed both by the Governor and by the Indian chiefs present. After the council the Governor returned to Philadelphia.

FIRST IRON WORKS IN THE COUNTY.

Hazard's Register states the following: "Kurtz, it is supposed, established the first Iron Works in 1726, within the present bounds of Lancaster county. The Grubbs were distinguished for their industry and enterprise. They commenced operations in 1728."

SETTLEMENT OF EPHRATA BY THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS.

In 1725 or 1726 Ephrata was settled by the *Sieben Taeger* (Seventh Day People); so called because they kept the *seventh* day of the week (Saturday), instead of the first (Sunday), as the Sabbath. This settlement was known by the various names of *Ephrata*, or *Kloster*, or *Dunkertown*. The last name was a nickname of the German word *Dunker*, or *Tunker*, a corruption of the the Gef-

man word *Taeufer*, meaning *Baptists*. The founder of the religious society at Ephrata was Conrad Beissel, who seceded from the Dunkers, or German Baptists, the religious sect founded in Germany in 1708 by Alexander Mack of Shreisheim, in the Palatinate. Many of the Dunkers emigrated from the Palatinate to Pennsylvania in 1720 and 1721; and, as we have seen, some settled on the Pequea and at Muelbach, or Mill Creek, on the Cocalico creek. Among these was Conrad Beissel, who located at Muelbach in 1721. In 1729 Alexander Mack, the founder of the sect, himself settled at Muelbach. Conrad Beissel separated from the Dunkers because he believed the seventh day of the week to be the true Sabbath. In 1725 he retired from the Muelbach settlement, and lived for some time like a hermit in a cell on the banks of the Cocalico. When his abode became known, others who had adopted his views settled around him. Thus arose the religious society of the Seventh Day Baptists. In 1732 their solitary life was changed to a monastic one, and the members lived like the monks and nuns of the Roman Catholic Church. The brethren adopted the dress of the Capuchins, or White Friars, consisting of a shirt, trousers and vest, with a long white gown or cowl, of woolen stuff in winter, and linen in summer. The sisters wore petticoats instead of trousers. The brethren and sisters adopted monkish names. Israel Eckerlein was named *Onesimus*, and was made *Prior*. His successor was Peter Miller, who was

named *Jaebez*. Conrad Beissel, the founder of the society, was called *Father*, and was given the monastic names of *Friedsam* and *Gottrecht*, meaning *Peaceable* and *Godright*. In 1740 there were thirty-six single brethren and thirty-five sisters in the cloister; and at one time the society, with the members living in the neighborhood, numbered three hundred. A meeting-house caled *Kedar*, and a convent called *Zion*, were erected on a hill called *Mount Zion*. They afterwards built a sisters house called *Saron*, which had a large chapel called *Saal* attached to it for holding *Agapas*, or Love Feasts. A brothers' house called *Bethania* was also built, and had a large meeting-room for public worship. Near by was a printing-house, a bake-house, a school-house and other buildings, on one of which was the town-clock. The buildings were of singular architecture. The rooms of the sisters were hung with large sheets of elegant penmanship or ink paintings, many being texts from Scripture, in ornamented Gothic letters, called in German *Fraktur-Schriften*. This was done on large sheets of paper made at their own mill. Many specimens of original poetry were in the *Fraktur-Schriften*. Peter Miller was Beissel's successor as *Father*. In 1739 Ludwig Hacker came to Ephrata from Germany, and was appointed teacher of the common school. He soon afterward opened a Sabbath school. The community continued to flourish for about fifty years, when from causes which seem to be unknown it began to

decline; and to-day there is little but weather-stained and crumbling walls, and curious pieces of antique workmanship, as traces of this interesting people. Their habits of industry, their frugality, their simple mode of living and their devoted piety doubtless exerted an imperishable influence upon the neighborhood in which they lived.

SWISS AND GERMAN SETTLERS BEFORE 1735.

Among the Swiss and German settlers who came here before 1735, and whose descendants are now so numerous in Lancaster county, are such common names as Herr, Hess, Harnish, Hershey, Hiestand, Landis, Mylin, Brubaker, Brenneman, Witmer, Kendig, Stoner, Hochsteter or Hostetter, Zimmerman or Carpenter, Kreider or Greider, Eckman, Eckert, Ellmaker, Schleiermacher or Slaymaker, Becker or Baker, Bachman, Killhaver or Killheffer, Shaeffer, Wenger, Diffenderfer, Graaf, Musser, Musselman, Weaver, Good, Eshleman, Kauffman, Hoover, Royer, Boyer, Bare, Bowman, Overholtzer, Garber Nissley, Burkholder, Shank or Shenk, Weidler, Weidman, Snavely, Hoffman, Forney, Ritter, Eberly, Gochenaur, Stambach, Bomberger, Bassler, Burkhardt, Shiffer, Reist, Sensenig, Seldenridge, Shirk, Keyser, Swope, Diffenbach, Westhaver, Sauder or Souder, Sherrick or Shirk, Shissler, Rohrer, Stauffer, Erb, Eby, Erisman, Brandt, Ream, Leaman, Shultz, Houser, Miller, Buckwalter, Mayer or Meyer, Funk, Newcomer, Longenecker, Neff, Brenner, Minnich and many others.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY MODE OF LIFE.

FIRST SETTLERS.

THE occupation of the first white emigrants to Lancaster county was farming.

The Swiss and Germans, in looking about for land, were attracted by the heavy-timbered portion. They said: "Where the wood grows heaviest, the soil must be best." Thus they selected for settlement the limestone valleys, in which were the rich meadows and the heavy forest land.

The Scotch-Irish class, being accustomed to a country with a rugged surface, chose the hill country for their homes. There the forests were lighter and more easily cleared.

The Swiss Mennonites—often called Palatinates, because they lived in the Palatinate of the Rhine for some years after they were driven from Switzerland by persecution—were very intelligent farmers. Their contact with the French and Germans in the land of their exile had given them an opportunity to see some of the best managed and cultivated farms in that beautiful agricultural region. Then in their journey down the Rhine into Holland they saw and learned much that was useful in both farming and housekeeping.

To their native industry and thrift they added the knowledge and skill acquired by their contact

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with the Dutch, Germans and French. Therefore they came here well prepared for the work before them; and the great farms of Lancaster county, unrivalled in fertility and high cultivation, are the evidences we have to-day of their intelligence and success.

These people brought with them little but the seeds they wished to plant. Their implements and supplies they obtained in Philadelphia and Germantown, where they stopped on landing in Pennsylvania. While in Philadelphia they thought it best to send out some persons of prudence and judgment to select sites for homes. On their return with reports of favorable places, immediate application was made to the proprietary government of the province of Pennsylvania to have the selected tracts surveyed for them. But as the surveys could not always be made at once, and as they were impatient of delay, they often proceeded immediately to the places chosen, taking their families with them.

Several families usually made the journey together. The most important household goods were brought with them from beyond the sea, and consisted of stuffs which they had spun and woven themselves. These were packed in large iron-bound chests. These chests, together with household utensils and provisions, were loaded in covered wagons, which were drawn by teams of horses. The latter were sometimes the joint property of the parties, and sometimes they were hired for the occasion. The

feeble and the children were placed in the wagons. The adults generally went on foot, the strongest keeping in advance and with axes removing trees and hanging vines that might obstruct the passage of the wagons. Notwithstanding, the journey was slow and tedious, and taxed severely the patience and strength of both men and horses. The site selected for the home was always near a spring, as a matter of convenience.

The first work of the men and boys was to erect a temporary shelter for themselves, the women and children dwelling in the wagons until the log cabin was ready. The work of building this was begun at once. The lofty forest trees yielded to the steady and repeated blows of the axe and fell crashing to the earth. The trunks of the fallen trees were then cut into the necessary lengths, split into the required thickness, and dragged to the place where the humble cabin was to be erected. They were then notched and built into a solid log-house, this afterward to be chinked and daubed and covered with oaken shingles. Meantime the women, in their homespun dresses and plain white caps, prepared the family meals in the open air. Their hearth consisted of a wall of hastily-collected stones. Pots and kettles were hung by chains and hooks to cross poles. Sometimes a temporary roof of poles and branches of trees was put up to prevent the rain from putting out the fire.

The table on which the meals were served usually consisted of the end gate of a wagon, nailed

upon the stump of a tree, cut the proper height. The men generally ate first, and the women and children afterward. There was little of mirth or levity at the gatherings of families or friends in those early days, and neither coarseness nor profanity, the historians tell us.

The children scoured the woods for what was new and attractive, and carried the water from the spring.

The boys occasionally shot squirrels and wild fowl or caught fish in the near stream, and thus furnished the table with game.

The women had started a vegetable garden in the meanwhile, preparing the beds with spade and hoe. The seeds and bulbs brought from their far-away homes were then planted.

The laying out of the farm into fields and building fences next occupied the men after the log cabin was finished. The old-fashioned wooden plow, and a harrow made of a bundle of brush, were used to prepare the fields for planting. Strong roots and immovable stumps added to the difficulty of cultivating the new-made fields. Patient, constant and hard work was the lot of this pioneer farmer. The love of family and devotion to his religious faith amply sustained him, however, in his toil and trials.

While the crops were growing, temporary stables were built for the horses. The barn was considered the most important building on the farm, but its erection had to be postponed for some years. Lesser

and the history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a small group of colonies to a great power. The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity and freedom, and they built a new society based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream. It is a story of the men and women who have shaped the nation, from the Founding Fathers to the presidents and the people. It is a story of the challenges we have faced and the triumphs we have achieved. It is a story of the values that have guided us and the principles that have made us a great nation.

The story of the United States is a story of the power of the people. It is a story of the courage and the sacrifice of the men and women who have fought for our freedom and our rights. It is a story of the hope and the faith that have kept us going through the darkest of times. It is a story of the love and the compassion that have made us a nation of friends.

improvements were made from time to time. The houses being made at first without cellars, a turf-covered vault was made in the hillside.

Pigs were imported from the Eastern settlements. Cows and oxen were brought in. Ditches were dug for irrigating the land, and thus the growth of grasses was vastly increased. The rich meadows were considered a valuable part of the farm. When the original tracts were divided, the rights to the meadows were carefully specified in the title-deeds, the use and control of the stream being given to the owners of the several tracts a certain number of days in each week.

The summer was given to raising crops of wheat, corn, oats, spelt, barley, buckwheat, etc. There was no lack of work in the autumn. Then a second crop of hay was made, more ditches were dug, stones were quarried, firewood for winter was cut, the fall seeding was done, trees were felled, rails were split, acorns were gathered, and logs were hewed for the barn that was to be built. Trips were made to the stores farther east for supplies, and to the mills for flour or to have grists ground. These trips usually lasted several days, as the nearest mills were on the Schuylkill and the Brandywine. Several men went together on horseback, carrying bags of grain, and bringing flour and meal in return.

The occupation of farming was regarded by these people as offering few temptations to worldliness, and thus it became a sort of hereditary vocation:

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From the allurements of office and worldly honors they turned aside. The pleasures of life, and the beauties and attractions of art and nature, they thought were closely connected with the lusts of the eye and sinful pride. They therefore altogether rejected them. Many of the older people were well educated, but their religion taught them that education engendered vanity, and thus there grew up among the people a sentiment in opposition to liberal education. There were, however, always schools, or arrangements made at home, for giving instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. Music and dancing were among the recreations prohibited, and plainness of dress and simplicity in their houses were insisted upon.

The winter season was an uneventful one. Its monotony was occasionally disturbed by vague rumors of coming danger from the Indians, or by the sudden appearance of a few wild deer in the newly fenced grain fields. Hunting and trapping were very attractive to the young people, but their elders discouraged indulgence in the sports of the chase. Coon and muskrat skins nailed against the stable doors indicated, however, that the wishes of the latter in this matter were not always respected.

CLOTHING.

Flax and hemp were largely cultivated by the early farmers of the county. From these were manufactured linen for wearing apparel and for household use. Strength and durability were the merits of the material.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and that its history is a history of expansion and conquest. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and that its history is a history of conflict and compromise. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of assimilation and integration. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and that its history is a history of exploration and discovery. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of inventors, and that its history is a history of innovation and progress. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of leaders, and that its history is a history of vision and leadership. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of heroes, and that its history is a history of courage and sacrifice. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of dreamers, and that its history is a history of hope and aspiration. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of believers, and that its history is a history of faith and conviction.

The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has grown from a small colony to a great power. It is a story of a nation that has expanded its territory, fought for its freedom, and built a great empire. It is a story of a nation that has been shaped by its people, its leaders, and its events. It is a story of a nation that has made a difference in the world, and that will continue to do so for many years to come.

LIVE STOCK.

Cows and sheep were added to the live stock a few years after settlement. The favorite cows were a large-sized, clean-limbed breed, with smooth, thin, but rather long, horns hooked backward. They were generally of a brindled color, and were noted for being good milkers and excellent foragers.

Short-horned cows were introduced about 1825 or 1830. Devons were brought later, the Jerseys about 1860, and the Holsteins in very recent years. Sheep were kept largely for their wool. Those first introduced were the long-wooled variety. Merino rams were imported from Spain in 1810. The fine-wooled sheep never came into favor, for the reason that their short fleece was harder to work and not so serviceable.

HOUSES.

After having erected a good barn, the farmer usually began to think that a fine house should take the place of the log cabin. Sometimes several years were occupied in preparing for this. Stones had to be quarried and lumber sawed. The earliest houses were almost all built of stone, and usually two stories in height. According to the German style there was a large chimney in the middle of the house, and according to the English or Scotch style there was a chimney at the gable ends. Many of the early houses were very imposing structures, with arched cellars, spacious hallways, easy stairs, and oak panelled partitions and windows hung in

weights. Some of these old houses are still standing, their walls as solid as they were when first erected. Modern alterations in some cases, however, have greatly disfigured them.

FARM WORK.

The busy times of the year were the hay-making, harvesting and fruit-gathering seasons.

The meadows were mowed earlier than the uplands. The hay was dried by spreading and turning it in the field during fair weather, or putting it in weather cocks if rain was likely to occur. Boys and girls did a large part of the lighter work in the hay-gathering. Many times, the young women, if they could be spared from the work in the house, helped in the harvesting. Often they worked with a strong, skillful young harvester, who would gallantly take a little more than his own half of the work.

The apple-gathering was usually a merry-making time. Gay youths and happy maidens mingled with their grave and stately elders in the work of putting away the apples for winter use and in paring them for butter. Then came the apple-butter boiling, which was usually a rollicking occasion.

About the year 1800 red clover and timothy were introduced. These were grown on the uplands. The farmer no longer depended on his irrigated meadows for hay. The English scythe now supplanted the clumsy German scythe, and farming implements of all kinds were improving. The raising of wheat gradually took the place of

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barley and spelt, and after 1820 the wheaten loaf became the daily bread of the people. The distilling of the coarser grains—rye, barley and corn—into liquors became an industry in early times. The wheat was generally ground into flour in the mills, and the flour was hauled by the farm teams to Philadelphia and to Newport, Delaware. "Store" goods, salt and land plaster were brought in return.

CONESTOGA TEAMS.

While most of the hauling was done in the winter, some of the farmers had teams on the road all



the year hauling goods between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. These were the well-known "Conestoga Teams," sometimes figuratively called the "Ships of Inland Commerce." They were stately objects in those days, and the owners and drivers alike took great pride in keeping their teams neat and trim. The team often consisted of six or eight heavy horses, well fed and well cared for, good harness, and sometimes ornamented with bows of bells fitted so as to form an arch above the collars. These bells were selected with a view to harmony, and formed a sort of chime, from the small trebles on the leaders to the large bass upon the wheel horses.

The first of these is the fact that the
 country is not only a very fertile one,
 but it is also a very rich one in
 minerals. The most important of these
 are iron, coal, and copper. The iron
 is found in the form of iron ore, and
 the coal is found in the form of
 coal seams. The copper is found in
 the form of copper ore. The iron
 is used for the manufacture of iron
 and steel, and the coal is used for
 the manufacture of coal gas and
 coal oil. The copper is used for the
 manufacture of copper wire and
 copper plates.

THE IRON INDUSTRY

The iron industry is one of the most
 important of the country. It is the
 basis of the country's strength, and
 it is the source of the country's
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The wagon was made of strong, durable material, and was painted red and blue. The cover was of strong white linen or hempen material, and was drawn tightly over shapely bows fixed to the body, lower nearer the middle and projecting front and back something like a bonnet. Taverns or inns sprang up along the principal roads for the accommodation of the teamsters and their horses, and did a flourishing business. Most of these to-day are quiet farm houses, or have been converted to other uses. With the coming of the railroad the day of the tavern came to an end.

Drinking was very common in those days. Distilleries were numerous and alcoholic liquors cheap. Bottles of whiskey or wine were in the field during the day, on the table at meal time, and were set out during the evening.

HORSEBACK RIDING.

Before 1830 very few farmers had pleasure carriages. Those who rode in old-fashioned gigs were considered very stylish and proud. Business and visiting were done on horseback among the well-to-do people. Children were taken along by being put in the front on a pillow, and infants were carried on the arm tightly wrapped in a shawl or a quilt.

Women became noted as fearless and skillful riders, and mothers would often make journeys of ten or fifteen miles alone on horseback with infants in their arms.

Young ladies of sixteen or seventeen years were

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, for the year 1898. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the offices to which they are appointed are given in parentheses. The names of the persons who have been appointed to the offices of the Board of Directors are given in italics, and the names of the persons who have been appointed to the offices of the Board of Aldermen are given in plain type.

ALDERMEN
First District: *James C. Smith*
Second District: *John A. Smith*
Third District: *John A. Smith*
Fourth District: *John A. Smith*
Fifth District: *John A. Smith*
Sixth District: *John A. Smith*
Seventh District: *John A. Smith*
Eighth District: *John A. Smith*
Ninth District: *John A. Smith*
Tenth District: *John A. Smith*

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accustomed to going on horseback to the country store where the trading was done, riding oftentimes as many as five or six miles each way.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

When a farmer's daughter was old enough to go into society, she was given a handsome saddle and bridle, and was permitted to use a farm horse when she went to church-meeting, to singing-school or to visit friends.

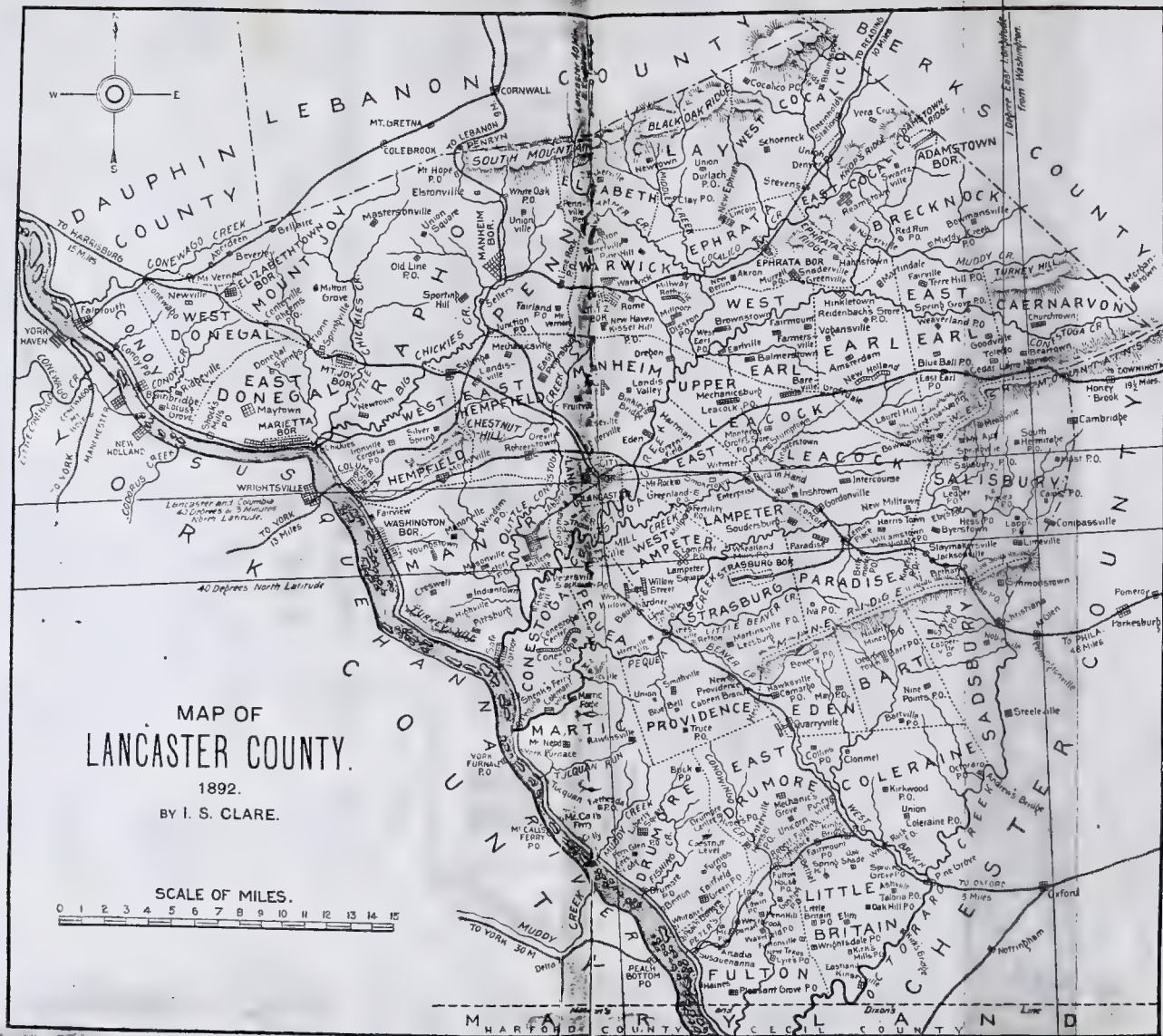
The riding-habit of the young ladies was usually a very trim, close-fitting garment, and this together with a beaver hat or scoop-bonnet constituted a full outfit. The farmer's boy was a fresh, rosy-faced lad. His work consisted of carrying water to the men in the field, taking the horse to the blacksmith shop, hunting the eggs, driving the cows, and doing small errands about the farm. When he grew older his work was somewhat different. Now he split the firewood, began to plow, fed the stock. In the winter he had a short term in school. There he studied to learn, and in play time played to win.

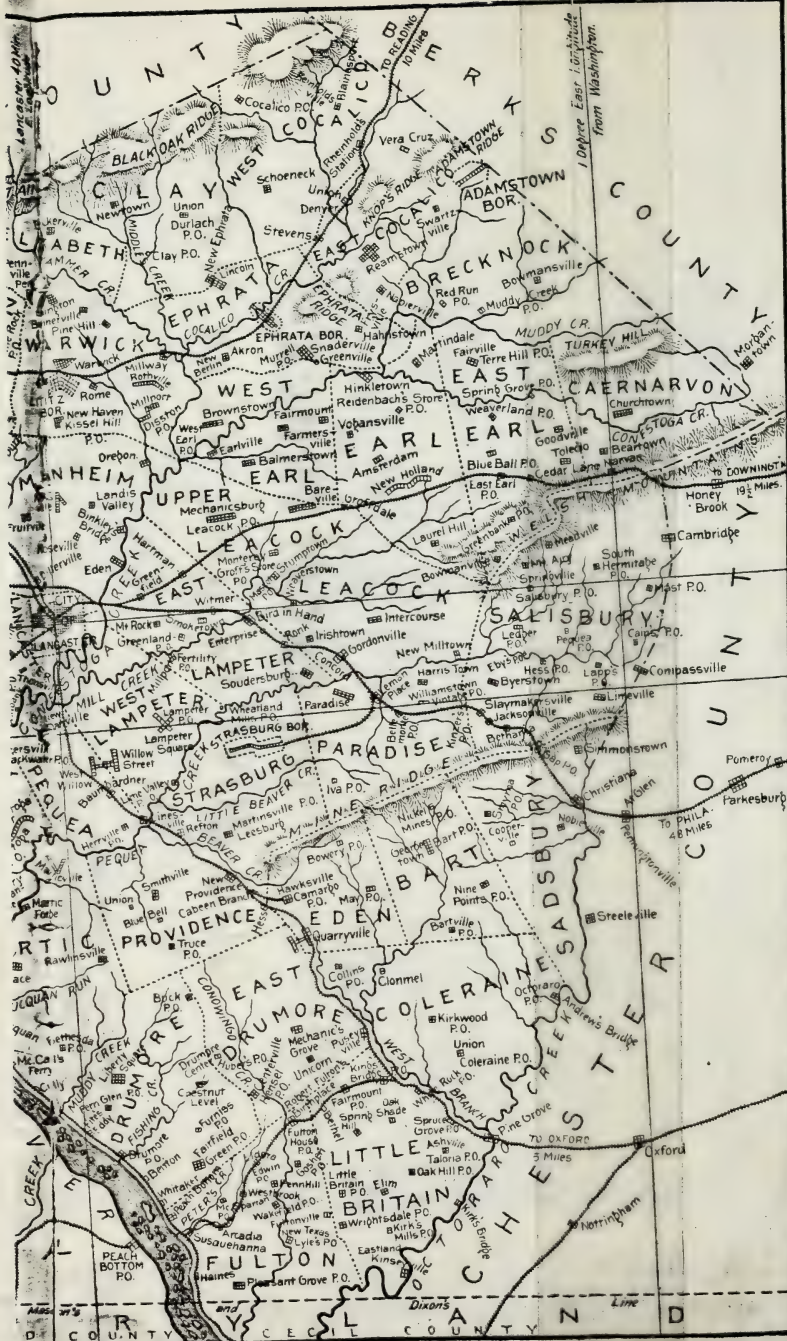
He was noted for throwing a ball in the game with unerring aim and with tremendous force. At the age of seventeen or eighteen he was presented with a saddle and bridle. At nineteen he took charge of the farm team, led the men to harvest, and was permitted to have the finest and best groomed young horse when he rode out. He usually married at an early age. On the marriage day the young farmer brought his wife to his

father's house, riding by her side in the midst of a company of merry friends. The teams, laden with her household goods and furniture, followed; and a noisy party of drivers brought up the rear driving the cows, which were her father's bridal gift.

His new duties as the head of a household he assumed quite seriously. He and his young wife lived plainly, worked early and late, were frugal as well as industrious, saving all they could with the view of buying a farm for themselves. They generally joined the church of the parents of one or the other, avoided display, shunned worldly attractions, saved money to start their children in life, lived to a good age, and died worthy and respected.







CHAPTER V.

GEOGRAPHY.

LOCATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA.

LANCASTER county is situated upon the east bank of the Susquehanna river, in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks; on the east by Chester county; on the south by Cecil county, Maryland; and on the west by York county. Its boundary lines are chiefly natural ones. From Dauphin county on the north-west it is separated by the Conewago creek, from Lebanon county on the north by the South Mountain, from Chester on the east partly by the Octoraro creek, from Maryland on the south by Mason and Dixon's Line, and from York county on the west by the Susquehanna river. Its greatest length from east to west is forty-five miles, from north to south forty-one miles. Central latitude is $40^{\circ} 3' N.$, longitude $0^{\circ} 40'$ east from Washington city. The area of the county is 973 square miles, and the population by the census of 1890 is 149,880.

TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The general slope of the county is toward the Susquehanna river on the south-west. Its surface is broken and diversified by mountain ridges, hills,

fertile valleys and beautiful streams. The principal elevations are the South Mountain, along the northern boundary; the Welsh Mountain on the east, extending some distance into the interior; Mine Ridge and the hills of the Octoraro on the south-east; and the River Hills along the south-west. These ridges have the general direction from east to west, and with their outlying ranges of hills divide the interior of the county into a number of valleys. The longest of these, like the Pequea, Conestoga and Chickies, named respectively after the streams that flow through them, extend through the entire length of the county from north-east to south-west. Through the central portion, however, the line of division between the valleys is so gradual that the whole interior may properly be regarded as one large fertile valley. Numerous streams flow through the county. They all drain into the Susquehanna river. The north central section is drained by the the Conestoga creek, the largest stream in the county. The main branches of this stream are the Little Conestoga, Mill Creek, the Cocalico, Hammer, Middle and Muddy Creeks. The south central section forms the large and beautiful Pequea valley, which is drained by the Pequea and its tributaries. The section north of the Conestoga is watered by the Big Chickies and Little Chickies creeks. In the extreme north-west are the Conoy and Conewago creeks; in the south the Conowingo, the Octoraro and Fishing Creek, with their rugged and

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the smell of the sea. It was a salty, briny scent that seemed to fill the air. I took a deep breath and felt a sense of peace wash over me. The sun was shining brightly, and the waves were crashing against the shore. It was a beautiful sight, and I knew that I was in for a great day.

I walked along the beach, feeling the sand under my feet. The water was warm and inviting, and I knew that I was going to have a great time. I looked out at the horizon and saw a small boat in the distance. It was a fishing boat, and I knew that the fishermen were out there catching their daily catch. I felt a sense of awe and wonder as I watched the boat disappear into the distance.

I continued to walk along the beach, and I noticed that the sand was getting darker. I looked down and saw that I was walking on a patch of seaweed. I knew that I was getting closer to the water, and I felt a sense of excitement. I took a few steps forward and felt the water lap at my ankles. I smiled and knew that I was finally in the water.

I walked deeper into the water, and I noticed that the waves were getting bigger. I knew that I was in for a good workout, and I felt a sense of determination. I took a deep breath and held it as the wave crashed over me. I felt a sense of exhilaration and knew that I was finally living. I smiled and knew that I was in for a great day.

I continued to walk along the beach, and I noticed that the sun was getting lower. I knew that it was time to go home, and I felt a sense of sadness. I looked back at the ocean and saw the small boat in the distance. I knew that I would never forget this day, and I felt a sense of peace. I took a deep breath and knew that I was finally home.

romantic scenery. The network of streams furnishes abundant water-power to the county, and gives to every neighborhood an adequate supply of excellent running water.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The fine tracts of heavy timber that are found in nearly all the portions of the county show that the soil is naturally fertile. In the limestone region, which extends across the county from east to west, and from the hills in the northern part to those in the southern part, the soil is the richest. This section occupies nearly one-half of the area of the county, and by skillful cultivation has made Lancaster county famous as the "Garden Spot of Pennsylvania," and the greatest agricultural county in the United States. The red shale north of the limestone and the variety of rich clay south of the limestone contain some of the finest farms in the county. Like the limestone soil, their productions include all the cereals and very many of the best varieties of small fruit. The climate is comparatively mild and conducive to occupation in active pursuits. Before the cold north winds from the Upper Mississippi and the Lakes reach the county they must cross the Alleghany mountains and the Blue Ridge, which largely neutralize the effects of these wintry storms. From the ocean the winds have free access, and at brief intervals supply the county with an abundant rainfall. Its protection from the rigors of winter, its exposure to the ocean, its variety of surface, give it a uniform temper-

ature, and, with its soil and other physical resources, the best conditions to promote and enjoy life. Lancaster county has never had an entire failure of crops.

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS.

The great fertility of soil has made agriculture the leading industry. Large harvests of grain and abundant water-power early led our people to erect grist-mills and engage in the business of manufacturing flour. Some attention is given to mining and grazing in the extreme north and south. The transportation of products of various kinds is quite an important source of revenue. The cotton mills of Lancaster city and the furnaces and rolling-mills at several points of interest employ many men and contribute materially to the wealth of the county. Besides the usual farm products, special attention is given to the raising of tobacco. Millions of cigars are made annually in the small towns and villages. Lime is extensively burned in a few sections. Creameries are found in nearly every neighborhood in the northern and southern portions of the county, and thousands of tons of butter are made and shipped yearly to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Fine building stone are quarried and excellent brick burned from native clay. Nickel is mined in paying quantities at the Gap. The material wealth of the county in round numbers, according to the official records, is about \$113,000,000.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY.

Lancaster county consists of one city, ten boroughs and forty-one townships. The city of Lancaster is the county-seat and the only city within the limits of the county. The ten boroughs, beginning with the largest and naming them in the order of their population, are Columbia, Marietta, Manheim, Ephrata, Mount Joy, Lititz, Elizabethtown, Strasburg, Washington and Adamstown. With the exception of Adamstown, all the boroughs are directly connected by railroad with the county-seat.

LANCASTER CITY.

Lancaster city, the county-seat, is situated on the north-western bank of the Conestoga and about eight miles west of the center of the county. According to the census of 1890 it had a population of 32,090. The facilities of the city are not surpassed by any other town in the State. The water for the city is obtained from the Conestoga by means of high pressure Worthington pumps aerated in reservoirs in the eastern limits of the city. All portions of the town are lighted by means of gas and electric lights and gasoline. A system of electric railways on the principal streets extends to the four quarters of the town and secures rapid transit to all points in the city limits. An electric railway also connects the city with the village of Millersville, in Manor township, four miles southwest from the city. Lancaster is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is

therefore in direct communication with all points east and west. It is also connected by the Reading Railroad with Reading, Lebanon and Quarryville, and by a branch line of the Pennsylvania, recently completed, with New Holland. Its central position in a rich agricultural section and its excellent shipping facilities have made it noted for its markets. The general household market is held daily in one or several of the five public market-houses located in different sections of the city. No town in the country has a cheaper and more abundant supply of every article of household consumption. The thriving character of the shipping and exchange market is shown by the ninety or more tobacco warehouses in the city, the large number of grain warehouses, sale and exchange stables, and houses in the wholesale mercantile trade.

The industrial enterprise of the city embraces nearly all kinds of business. Among the principal may be mentioned a furnace, a rolling-mill, locomotive works, half a dozen large cotton and woolen mills employing several thousand workmen, a watch factory, coach factories, a large number of smaller manufacturing establishments of various kinds, large and well-equipped stores, first class hotels, and a number of National Banks, some of which occupy large and spacious edifices.

The educational and charitable institutions of Lancaster are among the finest in the State. Franklin and Marshall College, the leading institution of the Reformed Church in the United States, is

located here. Two High Schools and about seventy-five schools of all other grades belong to its public school system. A "Children's Home" for the orphan and friendless child, and other charitable institutions, on the eastern limits of the town, reflect the benevolent spirit of the community. The town has several parochial schools, several commercial colleges, a Linnæan Society of Natural Science, four public libraries and four daily and six weekly newspapers.

Its principal public buildings are the Lancaster County Court House, near the center of the city; the County Almshouse and Hospital, just beyond the eastern limits of the city; the Post Office Building, erected by the government and completed in 1891; the City Hall, on Centre Square; the Trust Company's Building, on North Queen street; Fulton Opera House; and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, two blocks from the centre of the city. The majority of these buildings are fine structures and combine some of the best features in modern architecture.

The social and moral tone of the town is eloquently told in its excellent homes and numerous churches. Its places of public worship are fine edifices, supplied by able divines, and supported by the various Christian denominations. The many beautiful homes, tasteful surroundings of trees and shrubbery, and pure inland air, have long made Lancaster a desirable place of residence.

It is a well-known fact that the medical profession has been the subject of much criticism and attack in recent years. This is due to many causes, but one of the most important is the fact that the public has become more educated and more critical than in former times. They are no longer willing to accept the word of the doctor without question, and they are more inclined to look for the reasons of their ailments. This has led to a general feeling of distrust and suspicion towards the medical profession, and it is this feeling which has been the cause of the attacks upon it.

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COLUMBIA BOROUGH.

Columbia is the largest and most important borough in Lancaster county. It is located on the Susquehanna river, ten miles directly west from Lancaster city. It had a population of over 10,500 by the census of 1890, and is a thriving town. A railroad bridge, one and one-eighth miles in length, crosses the river from Columbia to Wrightsville, on the opposite side of the river. The town is on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is the principal freight station between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Lines of railway also connect it with Reading, with points south along the Susquehanna, and with Baltimore and Washington by way of York. Its large round-house, its freight yard, its furnaces and rolling-mills, its large traffic in lumber, coal and sand, make it quite an industrial center. The town has a number of fine residences, several of the finest churches in the interior of the State, an Opera House that cost \$100,000, and a fine system of general education.

THE OTHER BOROUGHs OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

Marietta, on the Susquehanna, three miles north-west from Columbia, is the second borough in size and population in the county. The census of 1890 gives it a population of over 2,400. The Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the town. The chief industry of the place is in its lumber trade and manufacture of enamelled work upon an extensive scale. The long river-front and the

beautiful scenery of the hills across the river make Marietta a delightful town in summer.

Mount Joy and *Elizabethtown* boroughs are located on the Mount Joy branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting Lancaster with Harrisburg, and also on the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike. Mount Joy borough is within a few hundred yards of the Little Chickies creek, and between Mount Joy and East Donegal townships. The town lies twelve miles north-west from Lancaster, and contains the finest public-school building in the county, outside of Lancaster. Elizabethtown is situated between the townships of Mount Joy and West Donegal, and eighteen miles north-west from Lancaster. Within the past few years its streets were regraded and macadamized, and improvements were made in buildings. The town is one of the best built in the county.

The borough of *Manheim* is situated along the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and is about eleven miles north-west from Lancaster. It is bounded on the north-west and south-west by Rapho township, and on the east by the Big Chickies creek, which separates it from Penn township. Manheim, with its railroad connection with Lancaster, Columbia, Reading and Lebanon, has grown rapidly in recent years, and is the third borough in population, which was almost 2,000 by the census of 1890. It has a few of the finest and largest stores of general merchandise in the county.

The new borough of *Lititz* is also situated along

the Reading and Columbia Railroad. It is wholly within the limits of Warwick township, and eight miles directly north from Lancaster. Lititz is an old Moravian settlement, long noted for its young men's academy and young ladies' seminary, for its beautiful spring grounds, and as a healthful summer resort.

The new borough of *Ephrata* is likewise situated along the Reading and Columbia Railroad. It is entirely within the limits of Ephrata township, and is located on Cocalico creek, thirteen miles north-east from Lancaster. Ephrata has grown wonderfully in population during recent years, having almost 2,000 by the census of 1890. Just east of the town are the Ephrata Ridge, with its lofty observatory, and the Ephrata Springs, noted as a summer resort.

Strasburg borough—wholly within the limits of Strasburg township, and eight miles south-east from Lancaster—is one of the oldest towns in the county. The smallest boroughs in the county are *Washington* and *Adamstown*. Washington is on the Susquehanna, three miles south-east from Columbia; being washed by the river on its western side, and bounded by Manor township on the north, east and south. Adamstown is in the north-eastern part of the county, bordering on the Berks county line, and between East Cocalico and Brecknock townships.

IMPORTANT VILLAGES.

There are a number of large and important villages or unincorporated towns in Lancaster county. The largest unincorporated town in the county is the village of *Millersville*, in Manor township, a few miles south-west from Lancaster, with which it is connected by turnpike and an electric railway. Millersville is the seat of the State Normal School of the Second District of Pennsylvania, the oldest institution of the kind in the State, and which will be described in another part of this book. This village has a population of over 1,200, and contains five churches.

The second village of Lancaster county in size, population and importance is *New Holland*, in Earl township, about twelve miles north-east by east from Lancaster, with which it is connected by turnpike and by the Downingtown and Lancaster Railroad.

Terre Hill is one of the most thriving villages in the county. It is located in the northern part of East Earl township, and is connected by mail-stage with Lancaster and Reading. Although six miles from the railroad, it has a very large shipping trade. Its principal industry is the manufacture of cigars, for which it is the best equipped town in this section of the State. The village, as its name suggests, is situated on the brow of an elevated ridge, at the foot of which lies the beautiful Conestoga Valley, spread out like a vast garden.

Among villages of lesser size and importance is

Safe Harbor, on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of the Conestoga. This place is situated on the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, and was noted for its iron works, consisting of a furnace and a rolling-mill.

In the south-eastern part of the county, in Sadsbury township, is *Christiana*, located on the Octararo creek, just on the line of Chester county. It is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty miles south-east by east from Lancaster, and has a foundry, a machine-shop and several other manufacturing establishments.

In the southern part of the county, on the line of Eden and East Drumore townships, is *Quarryville*, so called from its extensive quarries. This place is sixteen miles south-east by south from Lancaster, and is connected with Lancaster, Reading and Columbia by the Quarryville branch of the Reading and Columbia Railroad.

THE TOWNSHIPS.

The location, boundaries, streams and villages of the several townships of the county can be seen by reference to the map of the county as at present. Pequea has the highest ratio of wealth. Manor is the most populous township in the county and has the greatest aggregate wealth. It is generally undulating, except along the river, in the south-western part, where a ridge extends, known as Turkey Hill. Among the most fertile, wealthy and populous townships are East Donegal, the Hempfields, the Lampeters, the Leacocks, the Earls, Manheim,

Penn, part of Rapho, Salisbury, Ephrata, Strasburg and Warwick. These townships all lie, with one exception, in the great limestone valley, and are generally level or only moderately undulating. The only hills of considerable size in this section are the Welsh Mountains, in the northern part of Salisbury; the Ephrata Ridge, in Ephrata township; and Chestnut Hill, in the Hempfields. The townships along the border of the county are more rolling, but nearly all contain portions of choice farming land. West Cocalico is rugged in the northern part, but south of Schoeneck it is as level as a floor and as fertile as it is beautiful. Brecknock has fine meadow lands. Caernarvon is reputed to raise a superior quality of tobacco. Sadsbury, Drumore and Martic have the finest and most picturesque scenery. A trip over the Martic Hills, or along Fishing Creek in Drumore, or along the Octoraro in Sadsbury, is worth taking at any season of the year. Providence has the richest deposit of iron ore. The townships in the southern part of the county are best adapted to the production of corn, those in the northern part to hay, and those in the central part to the cultivation of wheat. The traveling facilities of the county are excellent, the industries varied, and the population honest and progressive.

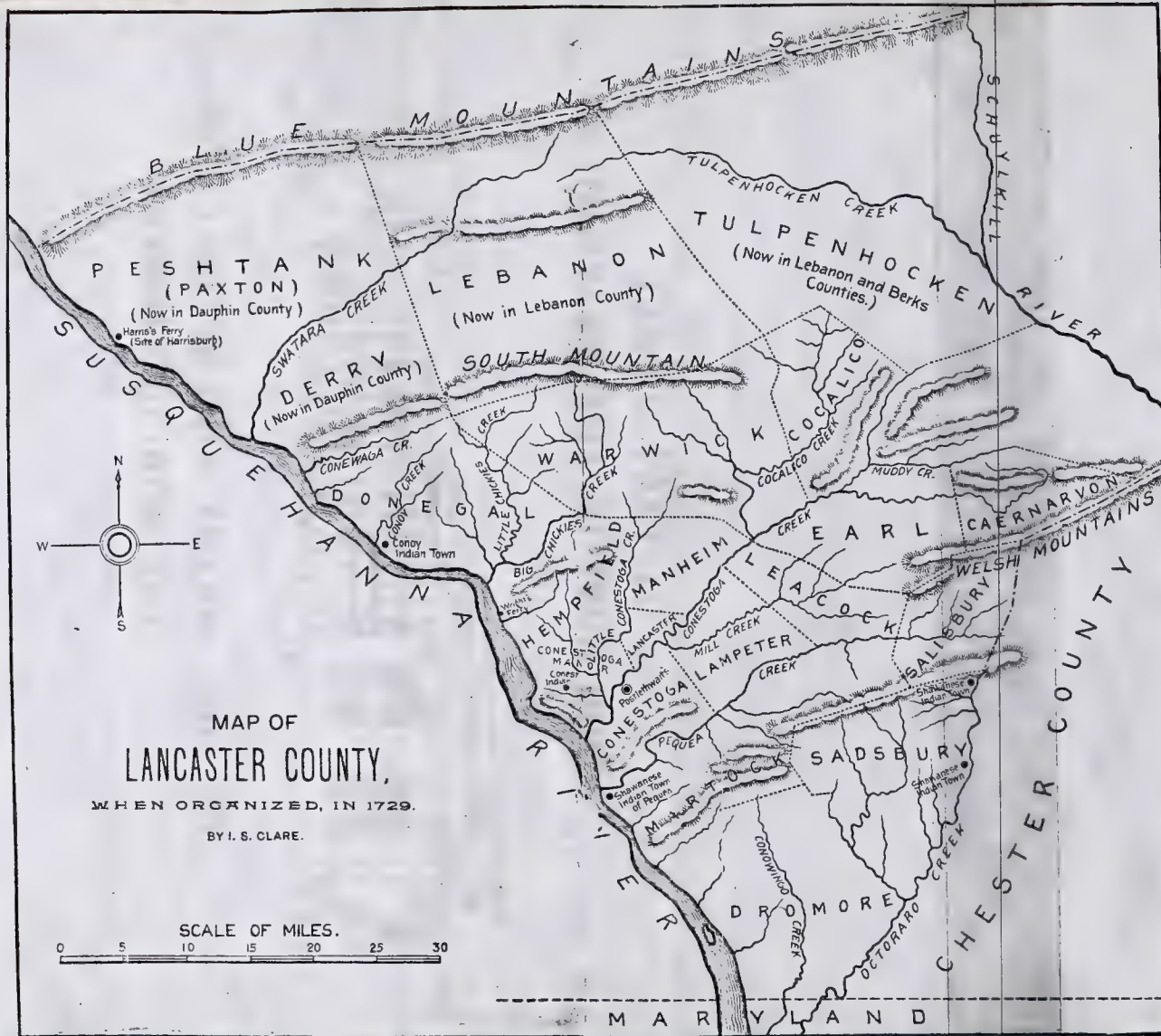
CHAPTER VI.

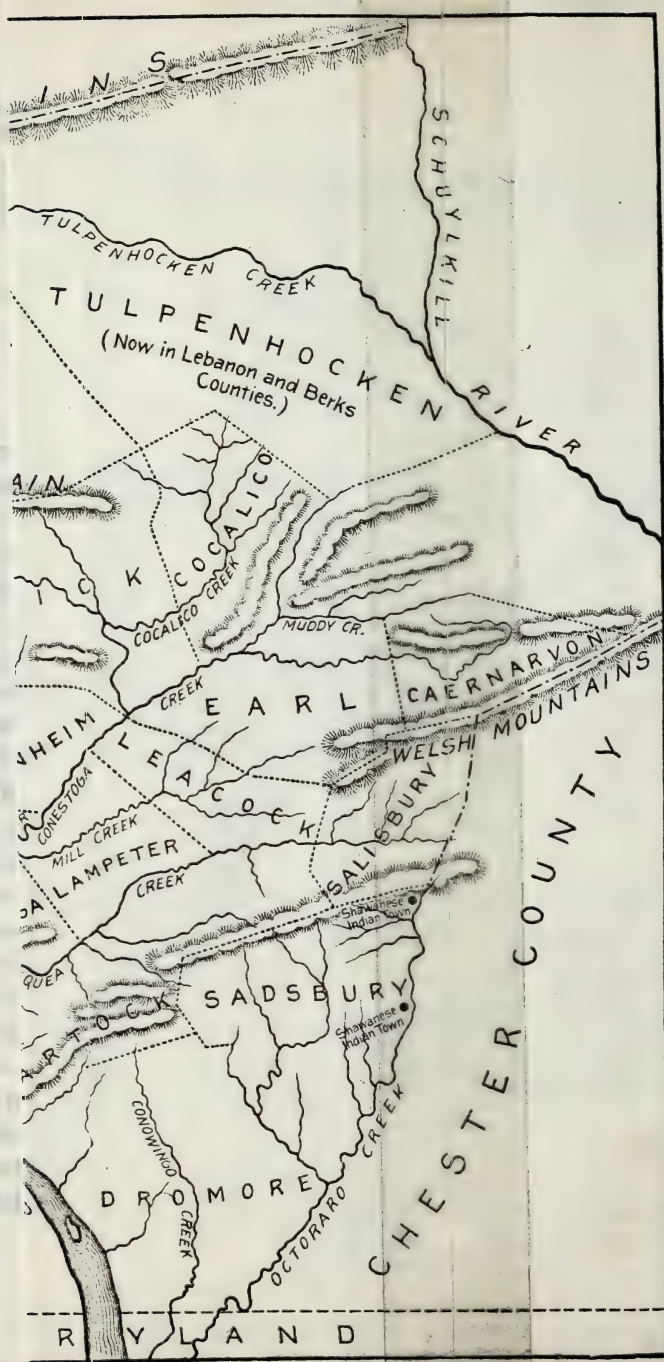
BEFORE THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

ERECTION OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

THE city of Chester, on the Delaware river, some twelve miles below Philadelphia, was the first county-seat of Chester county. Here were kept the county records, the wills, the deeds, the mortgages and land surveys. The inhabitants of what is now Lancaster and adjoining counties were on this account obliged to make a journey of over one hundred miles whenever they desired to attend to any legal business or to discharge their duties as jurors, witnesses or public officers. Accordingly, early in 1729, the settlers living west of the Octoraro creek and on both sides of the Susquehanna river petitioned the Governor and his Council to make a new county. Governor Patrick Gordon and his Council, who were at this time in session at Philadelphia, granted the petition in February, 1729. At the same time a commission of twelve prominent and influential men was appointed, who were to meet John Taylor, the public Surveyor of Chester county, to survey and mark the boundary line between Chester and the new county. These twelve men—the first six from what is now Chester county, and the last six from what is now Lancaster







county—were all honest and reputable citizens, most of them being Justices of the Peace, and several of them members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In May of the same year this commission made its report to the Governor and his Council. The Governor submitted the report to the Assembly of the province; and the Assembly, May 10th, 1729, passed the act erecting all that part of Chester county west of the Octoraro creek and north and west of a line of marked trees, from the north branch of the said Octoraro creek, north-easterly to the river Schuylkill, into a new county to be named *Lancaster county*.*

The twelve men constituting the commission were Henry Hayes, Samuel Nutt, Samuel Hollingsworth, Philip Taylor, Elisha Gatchel, James James, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards and John Musgrove.

THE ORIGINAL LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancaster county was the first county of Pennsylvania formed after Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, the first three original counties within the present limits of the State. For its first twenty years (1729-1749) Lancaster county embraced a vast region, including beside its present territory

*The new county was so named by the Quaker John Wright, after his native county, Lancaster, or Lancashire, in England. He came from England in 1714 and settled at Chester. In 1726 he removed to the Susquehanna and settled on the site of Columbia.

all that part of Pennsylvania to the north-east, north, north-west and west of the present limits of the county. Its first reduction in size was made by the erection of York county in 1749. It was still further reduced in size by the formation of Cumberland county in 1750, Berks county in 1752, Northumberland county in 1772, and Dauphin county in 1785. Lancaster county was finally reduced to its present limits by the erection of Lebanon county in 1813.

THE FIRST COUNTY OFFICIALS.

On May 8, 1729, the Governor and Council of the province of Pennsylvania appointed the following persons Justices of the Peace in the county of Lancaster: John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards, Caleb Pierce, Thomas Read and Samuel Jones, Esqs. The Governor and Council also appointed Robert Barber to the office of Sheriff of the new county, and Andrew Galbraith to the office of Coroner.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The magistrates of the new county called a meeting of the leading citizens of the county at John Postlethwait's tavern, in Conestoga township, near Conestoga creek. This place is the site of the old homestead of the Fehl's, in Conestoga township. The public meeting was held there June 9, 1729, and the names and boundaries of townships of the new county were there agreed upon. The magistrates' court met at the same

place, August 5, 1729, and confirmed the report of the citizens' public meeting.

NAMES OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

Of the seventeen townships, three were outside of the present limits of Lancaster county. Of these Derry and Peshtank (now Paxton) townships are in the present Dauphin county, and Lebanon township forms a part of what is now Lebanon county. The other fourteen townships—all of which were within the present limits of Lancaster county—were Drumore, Sadsbury, Martock, Conestoga, Hempfield, Donegal, Earl, Warwick, Manheim, Lancaster, Leacock, Lampeter, Salisbury and Caernarvon. The boundary and original extent of these townships can also be seen by reference to the map of Lancaster county as it was upon its organization.

DERIVATION OF THE TOWNSHIP NAMES.

Of the original townships of Lancaster county, Conestoga, Donegal and Tulpehocken had been townships of Chester county before the formation of Lancaster; and Tulpehocken is now a township of Berks county. Conestoga and Tulpehocken are Indian names. Donegal was so named because its early settlers came from Donegal county, Ireland. Hempfield was so named on account of the great quantities of hemp raised there. Manheim was named after the city of that name in Germany, from which many of the early settlers came. Warwick was so named by Richard Carter, who came

from Warwickshire, England. Earl was named after Hans Graaf, *Earl* being the English word for *Graaf*. Caernarvon was so named by its early settlers, who came from Caernarvon county, in Wales. Leacock was so named by an early Scotch-Irish settler. Lampeter was named after Lampeter, in Wales, the native place of a few of the settlers. Lancaster was named after Lancaster, England. Salisbury and Sadsbury are named after places in England, of which the early Quaker settlers were natives. Drumore and Martock were named after places in Ireland, where the Scotch-Irish settlers came from. Lebanon township, now in Lebanon county, is a Scriptural name given to the township by its early inhabitants. Peshtank, now in Dauphin county, was an Indian name, later *Paxtang*, now *Paxton*. Derry, also now in Dauphin county, was so named by its early Scotch-Irish settlers, who came from county Derry, Ireland. Cocalico township, which was also formed in 1729, but several months after the first seventeen were erected, was the Indian name of the creek flowing through it.

The following table shows the names of the original townships, with the derivation of their names, and the townships into which they have since been divided:

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919

<i>Original Townships in 1729.</i>	<i>Derivation of Township Names.</i>	<i>Into what Townships Since Divided.</i>
DRUMORE, . . .	Named by Scotch-Irish settlers, after a place in Ireland.	Drumore. East Drumore (1886). Little Britain (1738). Fulton (1844).
SADSBURY, . . .	So named by Quaker settlers, from Sadsbury, England.	Sadsbury. Coleraine (1738). Bart (1743). Eden (1855).
MARTOCK, . . .	Named by Scotch-Irish settlers, after a place in Ireland.	Martic. Providence (1853).
CONESTOGA, . .	Indian name.	Conestoga. Pequea (1853).
HEMPFIELD, . .	So named because much hemp was raised there.	E. Hempfield, } 1818. W. Hempfield, } Manor (1759).
DONEGAL, . . .	Named by its Scotch-Irish settlers, who came from Donegal county, Ireland.	E. Donegal, } 1838. W. Donegal, } Rapho (1741). Mount Joy (1759). Conoy (1842).
DERRY,	Named by its Scotch-Irish settlers, after Derry county, Ireland.	Now in Dauphin Co.
PESHTANK, . .	Indian name.	Now in Dauphin Co.
LEBANON, . . .	Scriptural name.	Now in Lebanon Co.
EARL,	Named in honor of Hans Graaf, <i>Earl</i> being the English word for <i>Graaf</i> .	Earl. E. Earl (1851). W. Earl (1828).
WARWICK, . .	So named by Richard Carter, an early settler from Warwickshire, England.	Warwick. Elizabeth (1757). Clay (1853). Peun (1846).
MANHEIM, . . .	So named by early settlers, from Mannheim, Germany.	Manheim.
LANCASTER, . .	Named after Lancaster, England.	Lancaster township. Lancaster city (1818).
LEACOCK, . . .	So named by a Scotch-Irish settler, who came from Leacock, Ireland.	Leacock. U. Leacock (1843). Strasburg (1759). Paradise (1843).
LAMPETER, . .	So named by a few Welsh settlers, after Lampeter in Wales.	E. Lampeter, } 1841. W. Lampeter, }
SALISBURY, . .	So named by Quaker settlers from Salisbury, England.	Salisbury.
CAERNARVON,	So named by early settlers from Caernarvon county, Wales.	Caernarvon.
COCALICO, . . .	Indian name.	E. Cocalico, } 1838. W. Cocalico, } Ephrata, }
BRECKNOCK, . .	So named by early settlers from Brecknock county, Wales.	Brecknock, Lanc. Co. } 1752 Brecknock, Berks Co. }
TULPEHOCKEN,	Indian name.	Now in Berks Co.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919

TO THE EDITOR:

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. H. HARRIS, M.D.

CHIEF OF BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed for you are the reports of the various committees of the Board of Health, which have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Board.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

FIRST ELECTED COUNTY OFFICERS AND COUNTY COURT.

On the 4th of October, 1729, an election for county officers was held. Robert Barber, of Hempfield township, and John Galbraith, of Donegal, were chosen as Sheriffs; and Barber was commissioned on the same day. Joshua Lowe was elected and commissioned Coroner. At the same election four County Commissioners and six Assessors were also chosen.*

The first Court of Quarter Sessions was held at the house of John Postlethwait, in Conestoga township, in August, 1729. John Wright and five associate justices held the court. The first grand jury† consisted of sixteen men, four of whom were Quakers and the remaining twelve Scotch-Irish. The non-appearance of German names on this list seems to indicate that the Mennonites declined to serve as jurors.

The first case tried was that of Morris Cannady,

*The Commissioners were John Postlethwait and Andrew Cornish, of Conestoga township; George Stuart, of Donegal; and John Davis, of Caernarvon. The Assessors were Patrick Campbell, of Donegal; Joshua Lowe, of Hempfield; and Richard Huff, John Dearer, John Callwell and Isaac Robinson, of Salisbury township. Richard Marsden was the first clerk to the Board of Commissioners and Assessors.

†The first grand jury were: James Mitchell, George Stuart, Andrew Galbraith, James Roddy, Patrick Campbell, John Galbraith and Ephraim Moore, all of Donegal; Edward Smout, John and James Hendricks, all of Hempfield; Francis Jones, of Sadsbury; Samuel Taylor, of Salisbury; Edmund Carltidge, Thomas Baldwin and Matthew Atkinson, all of Conestoga; and William Hay, of Paxton.

who was indicted for larceny. He was accused of having stolen fourteen pounds and seven shillings from Daniel Cookson, who owned a mill at the head of Pequea creek, in Salisbury township. The jury* found the defendant guilty; and he was sentenced to restore the money stolen, pay an equal amount as fine, pay costs of prosecution, pay two pounds and eighteen shillings to plaintiff for the loss of time in prosecuting the case, and stand committed to the Sheriff's custody until all the fines and costs were paid. He was further sentenced to be publicly whipped "on his bare back with twenty-one stripes well laid on:" He received the whipping and restored the amount stolen, but was unable to pay the fines and costs. He was accordingly kept in jail one year, at the end of which the Sheriff was ordered by the court to sell him "to the highest bidder for any term not exceeding six years, and

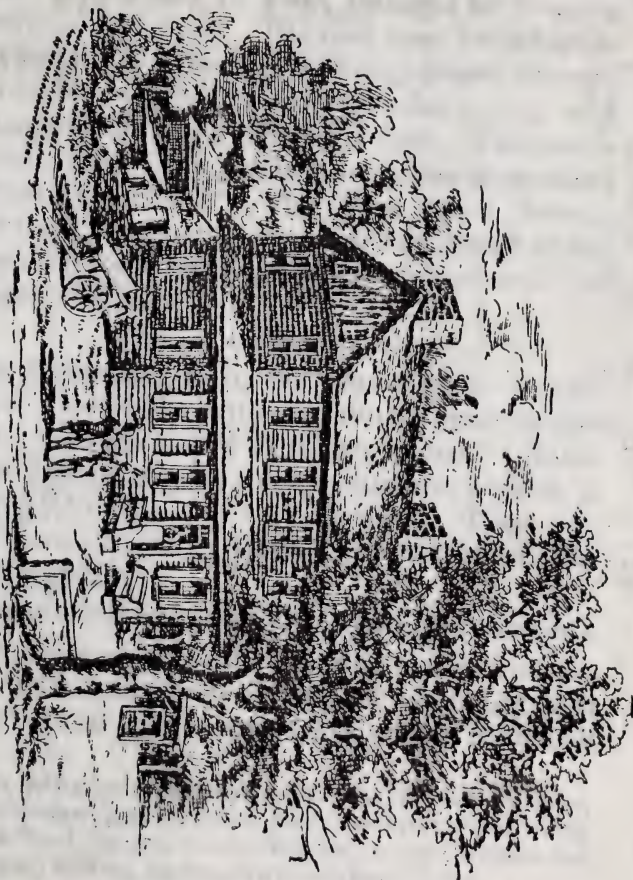
*The grand jurors were John Hendricks and James Hendricks, of Hempfield township; Francis Jones, of Sadsbury; Samuel Taylor, of Salisbury; James Mitchell, George Stuart, Andrew Galbraith, John Galbraith, Ephraim Moore, Patrick Campbell and James Roddy, of Donegal; Edward Smout, of Hempfield; Edmund Cartlidge, Thomas Baldwin and Matthew Atkinson, of Conestoga; and William Hay, of Paxton. The first four mentioned were Quakers; the rest were Scotch-Irish, seven of them from Donegal township.

The jury that tried Morris Cannady were John Lawrence, of Paxton; Robert Blackshaw and Thomas Gale, of Lampeter; John Mitchell and Joseph Worke, of Donegal; Joseph Burton, Edmund Dougherty, Richard Hough and Joshua Minshall, of Hempfield; Richard Carter, of Warwick; David Jones, of Conestoga; and Lawrence Bankson.

that the money thence arising be applied for or towards payment of the fine and costs aforesaid." He was sold by the Sheriff for six years to John Lawrence, of Paxton township, for sixteen pounds; but only fourteen pounds and five shillings were collected.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY-SEAT.

By the act establishing Lancaster county, John Wright, Caleb Pierce, James Mitchell and Thomas Edwards were empowered to purchase a site for the county court-house and prison. Three sites were proposed—Wright's Ferry, now Columbia; John Postlethwait's place, now Fehl's, in Conestoga township; and Gibson's place, the site of Lancaster. The Sheriff, Robert Barber, was so certain that Wright's Ferry, where he resided, would be selected that he built a strong wooden building for a county jail, near his residence. The first county courts were held at Postlethwait's, from June, 1729, to August, 1730; and a temporary wooden court-house and jail were erected there. Three of the magistrates appointed to select the county-seat—Wright, Pierce and Mitchell—agreed upon a piece of land for a permanent county-seat; and their report was confirmed by the Governor and his Council, May 1, 1729. This was a lot of land "lying on or near a small run of water, between the plantations of Rudy Mire, Michael Shank and Jacob Imble, about ten miles from Susquehanna river." Governor James Hamilton, who laid out the town of Lancaster, offered two places—"the old Indian



— POSTLEWAITE'S TAVERN. —

— First Court of Lanc. Co. held here. —

— 1729 —

Field, High Plain, Gibson's Pasture, Sanderson's Pasture," being one place; the other, "the Waving Hills, embosomed in wood, bounded by Roaring Brook on the west." The road from Philadelphia to Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg) passed through the center. Gibson resided near a fine spring, with a large hickory tree before his door. This was a favorite tree of the Indians there, who were called "Hickory Indians." The Dark Hazel Swamp and the Long Swamp were near the center of the proposed town, which was laid out in 1730 and named *Lancaster*.

FIRST LICENSES GRANTED.

In November, 1730, the county court at Lancaster allowed the petition of thirteen persons who asked to be licensened as Indian traders.* At the same time permission was given to nine persons to keep public houses of entertainment. These persons were allowed to sell all kinds of spiritous and malt liquors.†

THE KING'S HIGHWAY FROM LANCASTER TO PHILADELPHIA.

After the erection of Lancaster county and the organization of townships, the principal object of the inhabitants was the laying out of roads and

*The Indian traders were James Patterson, Edmund Cartlidge, Peter Chartiere, John Lawrence, Jonas Davenport, Oliver Wallis, Patrick Boyd, Lazarus Lowry, William Dunlap, William Beswick, John Wilkins, Thomas Perrin and John Harris.

† The tavern keepers were John Postlethwait, John Miller, Jacob Funk, Christian Stoneman, Jacob Biere, Edmund Dougherty, Samuel Taylor, Francis Jones and Mary Denny.

the building of bridges. On January 29, 1730, the magistrates, grand jury and other inhabitants of Lancaster county presented a petition to the provincial Council at Philadelphia to lay out a road, by way of Postlethwait's, in Conestoga, from the Conestoga Indian town to Philadelphia.

The Council granted a petition and appointed a commission of fourteen prominent men, * seven from Lancaster and seven from Chester county, to view and lay out a road, by way of Postlethwait's, in Conestoga, from the Conestoga Indian town to the King's high-road in Chester county leading to Philadelphia. The viewers made their report October 4, 1733, and the Council thereupon approved and confirmed it, and the road thus laid out was declared the *King's Highway*. This is the road now passing east from Fehl's, through Strasburg and the Gap, on to Philadelphia.

QUAKERS IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

At the time of the erection of Lancaster county 1,000 Quaker families were settled within its limits, their settlements extending from the Octoraro to the Susquehanna.

EXCITING ELECTION CONTEST FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

In 1732 there was a remarkable political contest in Lancaster county for members of the provincial

*Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hans Graaf, Caleb Pierce, Samuel Jones and Andrew Cornish, of Lancaster county; and Thomas Green, George Aston, William Paschal, Richard Buffington, William March, Samuel Miller and Robert Parke, of Chester county.

Assembly. Andrew Galbraith, of Donegal township, was the candidate of the Scotch-Irish; and John Wright, of Hempfield township, was the candidate of the Quaker English. Mrs. Galbraith mounted her favorite mare Nelly, fastening a spur to her ankle, and with "her red cloak flowing to the wind," she rode off to canvass the county in the interest of her husband. Her efforts were crowned with success, as Andrew Galbraith was elected and returned a member, and took his seat in the Assembly. The other members of the Assembly from Lancaster county were George Stuart, Thomas Edwards and Samuel Blunston. John Wright contested the election of Andrew Galbraith; but, after hearing the claims of both at the bar of the Assembly, the Assembly resolved "that Andrew Galbraith is duly returned a member for the county of Lancaster." John Wright was soon after elected to the Assembly to succeed George Stuart, who had died soon after his election.

CRESAP'S WAR.

In 1732 Colonel Thomas Cresap, of Maryland, established a ferry and built a cabin close to the lands of the Indian trader James Patterson on the west side of the Susquehanna. Cresap and his Marylanders came for the purpose of driving Patterson and all of Penn's settlers from their lands west of the Susquehanna river and seizing these lands for themselves. They shot several of Patterson's horses. Patterson obtained a warrant from Justices John Wright and Samuel Blunston, at

Wright's Ferry (now Columbia), for the arrest of a man named John Lowe, of Cresap's party. Constable Charles Jones, of Hempfield township, Mr. Patterson and his son James, and several others, crossed the river and arrested John Lowe and his sons Daniel and William in their house at night, took them by force over the river on the ice and brought them to Lancaster, where he placed them in prison. They were afterwards rescued from jail by a party of Marylanders. This was the beginning of the border troubles between the Marylanders and the Pennsylvanians, known as "Cresap's War," which entirely broke up Patterson's trade with the Indians on the west side of the Susquehanna and caused him great loss. His son James was taken prisoner, and kept for a short time in "Cresap's Fort." Other unhappy frays followed, and the Marylanders committed atrocious outrages upon the Pennsylvanians. The Lancaster people were aroused to action and called "to arms," and the most resolute drove Cresap and his party into Maryland.

NEW TOWNSHIPS ERECTED WEST OF THE RIVER.

Settlements had already been made west of the Susquehanna, within the limits of what are now York, Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and Perry counties, then a part of Lancaster county. The first authorized settlement in the present York county was made in the spring of 1729 by the Quakers John and James Hendricks, of Hempfield township. The people west of the river petitioned

the Lancaster county court for the erection of townships in that region; and in November, 1735, the townships of Pennsborough and Hopewell were organized. These are now in Cumberland county.

BORDER CONTESTS WITH THE MARYLANDERS.

The undefined boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland led to a struggle between the Lancaster people and the Marylanders in 1736. Many Germans and others had settled west of the Susquehanna, in what is now York county, under land titles from the Penns, but accepted titles from Lord Baltimore in order to escape payment of taxes to Pennsylvania. Feeling insecure in their lands, they renounced their allegiance to Maryland, and sought protection from Pennsylvania. Thereupon the Sheriff of Baltimore county, Maryland, with 300 men attempted to drive the German settlers from their lands west of the river; but Samuel Smith, the Sheriff of Lancaster county, led a *posse comitatus*, composed of citizens of this county, across the river to protect the German settlers there. Sheriff Smith induced the Marylanders to withdraw without violence. Before long, Colonel Thomas Cresap led a party of about fifty Marylanders against the Germans west of the river to seize their lands, and killed an Englishman named Knowles, who resisted them; but Cresap was attacked, wounded and taken prisoner by the Lancaster county Sheriff's posse, and was taken to the Philadelphia jail. Governor Ogle, of Maryland, sent two men to Philadelphia to demand the release

of Cresap; but Governor Gordon, of Pennsylvania, and his Council refused to surrender him. In retaliation, by Governor Ogle's order, four German settlers west of the Susquehanna were then seized and carried prisoners to Baltimore; and a band of Marylanders, under Higgenbotham, attempted to drive the Germans from their country. By order of Governor Gordon's Council, the Sheriff of Lancaster county headed a posse to protect these Germans. The Marylanders then retired, but returned after he was gone. Captures were made on both sides. The German settlers west of the river were annoyed constantly, many being driven from their farms, and others prevented from tilling their lands. In May, 1737, the Council of Pennsylvania sent Samuel Preston and John Kinsey to Governor Ogle to treat for peace on the border, but their mission failed. In October, 1737, Richard Lowder, at the head of sixteen daring Marylanders, broke open the jail at Lancaster and released the Marylanders imprisoned there, his brother being one of them. An order from the King of England put an end to the dispute, and all prisoners on both sides were released on bail.

GERMAN SETTLERS NATURALIZED.

In 1738 the Pennsylvania Assembly passed an act naturalizing as British subjects the German settlers of Lancaster county who applied for naturalization. Some of these had come to America in 1727, but most of them came between 1731 and 1735. Among the number was John Bushong, a French

Huguenot, some of whose descendants live in East Lampeter township.*

**REINHOLDSVILLE SETTLED—YORK FOUNDED—LANCASTER
A BOROUGH.**

Between 1735 and 1740 the neighborhood of Reinholdsville was settled by Germans—Hans Beelman, Hans Zimmerman and Peter Shumacher, large landholders, and others. In October, 1741, the town of York was laid out by Thomas Cookson, Deputy Surveyor of Lancaster county, by order of the Penns. On May 1, 1742, Lancaster was incorporated by charter as a borough.

NEW TOWNSHIPS.

The Lancaster county court erected the following townships east of the Susquehanna, on petition of the inhabitants: Hanover township, out of Paxton township, in what is now Dauphin county, February, 1737; Little Britain, out of the southern part of Drumore, and Coleraine, out of the southern part of Sadsbury, in February, 1738; Berne township, from part of Tulpehocken township, in what is now Berks county, in 1738; Bethel township, from part of Lebanon township, in what is now Lebanon county, in 1739; Rapho, out of that part

*Among those who came with him are such well-known German names as Hiestand, Beyer, Frey, Carl, Keyser, Coble, Lehman, Lutz, Roth, Schwartz, Weis, Wirtz, Schroder, Bilmeier, Horsch and others. Among those naturalized are such names as Bender, Miller, Keller, Bare, Becker, Schaeffer, Stump, Pickel, Rutt, Klein, Horst, Graff, Bassler, Young, Immel, Eichelberger, Schreiner, Ellmaker, Hartman, Witmer, Binkley, Buckwalter, Stetler, Harnish, Leman and others.

of Donegal between the Big Chickies and Little Chickies creeks, in May, 1741; and Bart, out of the western part of Sadsbury, in November, 1743. *Little Britain* was so named because its early settlers were all from Great Britain. *Coleraine* and *Rapho* were named after the places where their early settlers came from in Ireland. *Bart* is a contraction of *baronet*, and was so named from Governor Sir William Keith, who was a baronet. *Brecknock* township, named by its early Welsh settlers after Brecknock county, Wales, was in existence in 1740.

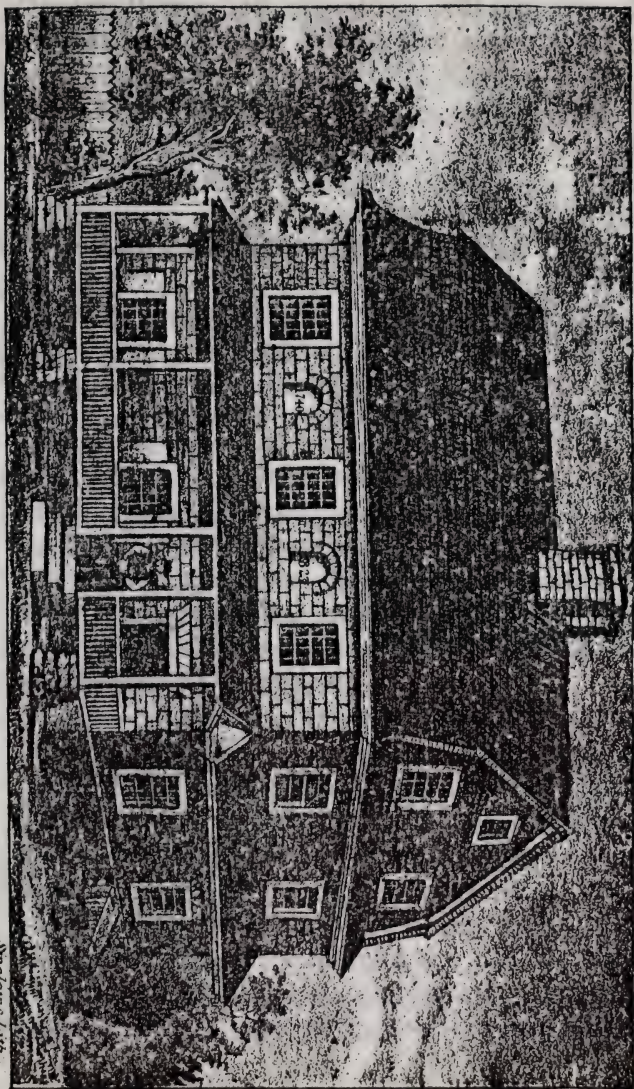
JOHN WRIGHT.

Under the administration of Governor George Thomas, Governor Gordon's successor, the enlisting of indented or bound servants for soldiers was permitted. This was before the British Parliament had passed an act for that purpose. As this was injurious to many citizens and contrary to ancient usage, John Wright, the mild but firm Quaker of Wright's Ferry (now Columbia), who had for many years been a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from Lancaster county, spoke out freely and firmly against the measure. Governor Thomas therefore determined to remove him from offices of Justice of the Peace and President Judge of the Common Pleas. At the May session of the Lancaster county court in 1741 he delivered a charge to the grand jury denouncing executive dictation. He was born of Quaker parents in Lancashire, England, in 1667, and came to Pennsyl-

vania in 1714. He was a member of the Assembly for Chester county, and for many years afterward for Lancaster county. As a Judge for Lancaster county he was noted for his promptness, honesty, candor and inflexible integrity. The people of Lancaster county esteemed him so highly that they continued to elect him to the Assembly until his death. His constant desire was to show his good will to mankind, his love of peace and good order. He died in 1751, in this same Lancaster county, for whose welfare he had labored so diligently for many years, and whose interests he had so long and faithfully served.

THE MENNONITES AGAIN MISREPRESENTED.

In 1741 the German and Swiss Mennonite settlers of Lancaster county were again misrepresented to the provincial government of Pennsylvania, being virtually charged with disloyalty, with being "determined not to obey the lawful authority of government—disposed to organize a government of their own." The Assembly, in a message to Governor George Thomas, vindicated the Mennonites, calling them a "laborious, industrious people," and saying that the Assembly had "admitted the Germans to partake of the privileges enjoyed by the king's natural-born subjects." To overcome these unfounded prejudices, the Mennonite bishop, Hans Tschantz, and the elders in a church council at Martin Mylin's house, in Lampeter township, kindly reprimanded Mylin for building his sand-stone mansion, because the



. Built by Martin and Ann Mylin, 1740.

Snodgrass Lith.



"palace" was too showy for a Mennonite, and because it may have excited the jealousies of the provincial authorities.

MR. SERGEANT AND THE SHAWANESE INDIANS.

In 1741 Mr. Sergeant, a New England gentleman, undertook to teach the Shawanese Indians the Christian religion ; but they rejected his offer. They reproached Christianity, judging it by the lives of those who professed it. They told him that the white traders would lie, cheat and do other wicked things. They also said that the Senecas had given them their country, and had told them never to receive Christianity from the English.

OMISH SETTLERS NATURALIZED.

In 1742 the Omish of Lancaster county petitioned the Assembly of Pennsylvania for a special act of naturalization, as their religion forbade them taking oaths, thus preventing their naturalization under existing laws. A special act was passed in conformity with their request.

COUNT ZINZENDORF IN LANCASTER AND WYOMING VALLEY.

In 1741 Count Louis Nicholas Zinzendorf, the great Moravian missionary, arrived in America ; and in 1742 he visited Lancaster and preached in the court-house. He made converts wherever he went. George Kline adopted his views, and aided in advancing the Moravian Church in Lancaster county. Zinzendorf's main object was the Christianizing of the Indians ; and for this purpose he visited a distant part of what was then Lancaster

county—the Wyoming Valley—occupied by the Shawanese Indians. The Indians were greatly alarmed when Zinzendorf and his little company set up their tents on the banks of the Susquehanna, a little below their town. They could not understand why a stranger would risk the dangers of a stormy ocean and go 3,000 miles from home for the unselfish purpose of showing them the way to happiness after death, and that too without asking any pay for his trouble. They suspected that he wanted to get possession of their lands for his own use, to search for hidden treasures, or to examine the country with the intention of seizing it in the future. They therefore called a council of their chiefs, and determined to secretly murder the missionary who had come into their midst. Zinzendorf was alone in his tent, sitting on his bed of dry weeds and busy writing, when the Indians came to assassinate him. It was a cool September night, and the small fire which he had made for his comfort had roused a large rattlesnake which lay in the weeds near by. In crawling into the tent to warm itself at the fire, the reptile passed over one of his legs unseen by himself, but observed by the Indians who just then approached the door of his tent to do their bloody work. As the Indians removed the curtain they saw that the aged missionary was too deeply engaged in the subject of his thoughts to notice them or the snake which lay before him. They shrank from the thought of murdering him, and hastily returned to the town

and told their companions that the Great Spirit protected the old man, as they had found that his only door was a blanket, and as they had seen a large rattlesnake crawl over him without attempting to hurt him. This circumstance, and the arrival of Conrad Weiser soon afterward, won the friendship and confidence of the Indians for Zinzendorf. He passed twenty days at Wyoming, and then returned to Bethlehem. He returned to Europe in 1743, and died at Herrnhut, in Bohemia, in 1760. His coffin was carried to the grave by thirty-two preachers and missionaries whom he had reared, some of whom had labored in Holland, England, Ireland, Greenland and North America.

SCOTCH-IRISH CONDUCT AT AN ELECTION.

In 1743 there was another bitter political contest between the English Quakers and the Scotch-Irish in Lancaster county. The Scotch-Irish forced the Sheriff to receive such tickets as they approved, and to declare elected whom they wished to have returned. The Assembly passed resolutions censuring the Sheriff's act in "assuming to be sole judge at the election" as being "illegal, unwarrantable and an infringement of the liberties of the people of the province." The Assembly also passed a resolution that the Sheriff of Lancaster county be admonished by the Speaker of the Assembly. The Sheriff appeared before the Assembly and was admonished, and promised to observe the law in future. He also altered the return, thus giving

Samuel Blunston, the Quaker candidate, the seat to which he was rightfully elected.

INDIAN TREATY AT LANCASTER IN 1744.

In 1744 Murhancellin, a Delaware Indian chief, murdered John Armstrong and his two servants on the Juniata river. He was arrested and imprisoned at Lancaster for several months, after which he was taken to Philadelphia jail. Governor Thomas held a council with the Indians at Lancaster in 1744, and agents from Maryland and Virginia and from the Six Nations of Indians were also present. All disputes between the whites and the Indians were settled by treaty. The Indians agreed to prevent the French and their Indian allies from marching through their country to attack the English settlements in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. But the encroachments of the white settlers, and the conduct of the white traders who furnished the Indians with liquor in violation of the law, and who cheated them out of their skins and wampum when they were drunk, still threatened trouble. Even Governor Thomas said: "It is not to be wondered at then, if when the Indians recover from their drunken fit, they should take severe revenge." The Indians committed many petty acts to the annoyance of the English. They took the bark from the walnut trees belonging to John Musser, using it as covering for their cabins. Musser complained to the Governor, asking six pounds damage; but the Assembly voted him only three pounds.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

In 1749 James Webb complained to the Assembly of Pennsylvania that a member of the Assembly from Lancaster county had been unfairly elected and returned, and asked for redress of the wrong. Evidence was given before the Assembly that the election had been conducted in a violent and unbecoming manner ; that votes had been received by persons unauthorized to receive them, and particularly two by Christian Herr, one of the inspectors ; that many persons had voted as often as four, five, six, and even ten times ; that a candidate who was elected encouraged them ; and that 2,300 votes had been received, although there had been less than 1,000 persons on the ground. The Assembly confirmed the election, but voted that the election officers be censured and admonished by the Speaker of the Assembly. The latter executed the order with due degree of severity.

ORGANIZATION OF YORK, CUMBERLAND AND BERKS COUNTIES.

On petition of the settlers west of the Susquehanna river, the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania erected that part of Lancaster county west of the river into a new county called *York*, August 19, 1749. Cumberland county was erected west of the river, north of York, January 27, 1750. Berks county was erected out of parts of Lancaster, Philadelphia and Bucks counties, March 11, 1752.

DISPUTES BETWEEN THE SCOTCH-IRISH AND THE GERMANS.

As there were frequent disputes between the

Scotch-Irish and the Germans in Lancaster county, the Penns ordered their agents to sell no more land in York and Lancaster counties to the Scotch-Irish. Many of the Scotch-Irish settlers of Paxton and Donegal townships accepted the liberal offer of the Penns and settled in Cumberland county.*

MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT OF LITITZ.

The Moravians, or followers of Count Zinzendorf, settled Lititz in 1755 or 1756. The Moravians established a Christian community of their own at Lititz, as they had done at Bethlehem, in Northampton county, during the visit of Zinzendorf. Count Zinzendorf's preaching in Pennsylvania—at Bethlehem, at Lancaster and in Berks county—infused much religious enthusiasm among his followers. While holding a meeting at Mr. Huber's, in Warwick township, George Kline endeavored to excite opposition to Count Zinzendorf; but after Kline had followed Zinzendorf to Lancaster and heard him preach he became his most enthusiastic convert and disciple. Moravian preachers from Bethlehem afterward visited Kline and his neighbors in Warwick township. In 1748 the Moravians in Warwick township were granted an ordained minister by the Bethlehem conference, and in 1755 Kline bestowed his farm of over 600 acres to the Moravian society, which then and

*The Works, Moores, Galbraiths, Bells, Whitehills, Silvers, Semples, Sterrits, Woods and others—early Scotch-Irish settlers in the eastern end of Cumberland county—went there from Donegal township.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men.

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there established a religious community of its own like the one at Bethlehem. The village thus formed was named *Lititz*, after a village in Bohemia, from which the ancestors of the members of the society had emigrated. 'The Brothers' and Sisters' Houses were built in 1758 and 1759. The foundations of the famous institutions of learning at Lititz—the Young Gentlemen's Academy and the Young Ladies' Seminary—were laid in the early years of the settlement. These schools were built beside the church and the parsonage, and were under the direction of the Moravian society at Lititz. These schools attained a wide celebrity, and were attended by pupils from different parts of Pennsylvania and from many other States of the Union. Besides its institutions of learning, Lititz became noted for its beautiful spring grounds, and in the course of years became a summer resort for people from various parts of the country.

CHAPTER VII.

DURING THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

MURDERS BY THE DELAWARES AND SHAWANESE.

LANCASTER county bore an important part in the French and Indian War, which broke out between the English and French colonies in North America in 1754, and which lasted ten years. The most important Indian tribes of Pennsylvania that aided the French in the war were the Delawares and the Shawanese, who committed the most cruel murders among the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania. The French incited these Indians by promising to restore their lands to them after conquering them from the English.

INDIAN OUTRAGES AFTER BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

To oppose the French invasion of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin was commissioned to procure 150 wagons and 1,500 pack-horses. In a few weeks all the wagons and fifty pack-horses were obtained in Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties. The wagons and pack-horses, with the necessary provisions, were sent to General Braddock and met him at Will's Creek, now Cumberland, Maryland. Braddock's defeat and death in the battle of the Monongahela, July 9th, 1755, produced alarm throughout the English colonies, as it exposed the whole western frontiers of Penn-

sylvania, Maryland and Virginia to the ravages of the French and their Indian allies. The Indians roamed unmolestedly and fearlessly over the back counties of Pennsylvania, committing the most dreadful outrages and cruel murders upon the white settlers. The savages ravaged on both sides of the Susquehanna; destroying the settlements at the Great Cove, in Cumberland county, and others on the Tulpehocken, in Berks county. The Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata gave their cloisters, chapels and meeting-rooms for the shelter of the white settlers whom the Indians drove from the Tulpehocken, in Berks county, and from Paxton township, in Lancaster county.

BLOCK-HOUSE ERECTED AT LANCASTER.

Late in 1755 a block-house, or wooden fort, was erected at Lancaster, then a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Two letters from Edward Shippen, a leading citizen of Lancaster, to James Hamilton, Esq., of Philadelphia, concerning this block-house, show the alarm among the Lancaster people caused by the Indian outrages. Some of the Paxton settlers petitioned the Assembly of Pennsylvania for a militia law, and asked that Conrad Weiser be sent among the Indians at Shamokin on a mission of peace.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

In January, 1756, French and Indian marauding parties attacked the English settlements on the Juniata river, murdering and scalping such of the settlers as did not flee from their homes or were

not taken prisoners. The English protected their frontiers by erecting a line of forts and block-houses, which they garrisoned with militia. The authorities of Pennsylvania gathered in the friendly Indians from the Susquehanna to Philadelphia, so that they would not be mistaken for enemies. These did not long remain at Philadelphia. Headed by their leaders, Scarroyady and Montour, at the risk of their lives, they visited several tribes of Indians located along the Susquehanna, to persuade them to live at peace with the white settlers of Pennsylvania.

INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE AT THE ASSEMBLY.

The people of Lancaster county joined with those of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania in expressing the highest indignation because the Assembly of the province, with its Quaker majority, refused to adopt warlike measures to put a stop to the horrible Indian massacres. They held public meetings and resolved that they would "repair to Philadelphia and compel the provincial authorities to pass proper laws to defend the country and oppose the enemy." The dead bodies of some of the murdered and mangled were sent to Philadelphia, and hauled about the streets with placards announcing that these were the victims of the Quaker policy of non-resistance.

INDIAN TREATY AT EASTON IN 1756.

Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, was preparing to wage a vigorous war against the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, when he was informed that Sir

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the second of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 was the third of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863 was the sixth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1864 was the seventh of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865 was the eighth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866 was the ninth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1867 was the tenth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the second of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 was the third of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863 was the sixth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1864 was the seventh of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865 was the eighth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866 was the ninth of these discoveries. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1867 was the tenth of these discoveries.

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William Johnson, through the medium of the Six Nations, had induced these tribes to make peace with the English. The Governor then issued a proclamation of peace, and in November, 1756, held a council with these Indians at Easton. At this council Governor Morris succeeded in making a treaty of peace with Teedyuscung, the chief of the Delawares, and also with the chiefs of the Shawanese.

RENEWAL OF INDIAN OUTRAGES.

No sooner had the Treaty of Easton been concluded than white settlers south of the Blue Mountains were cruelly murdered by the Indians, and the frontier settlers again fled into the interior for safety. The Governor and Council of Pennsylvania raised twenty-five companies, amounting to 1,400 men, to defend the settlements against the savages. Nine of these companies were under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Conrad Weiser, and were stationed at various points from the Delaware to the Susquehanna. The other companies were under the command of Major James Burd and Colonel John Armstrong, and were stationed principally west of the Susquehanna. The Delawares and the Shawanese, incited and aided by the French, kept up their war on the English until 1757. The French and Western Indians committed many murders among the English settlements. Cumberland, Berks, Northampton and Lancaster counties were kept in continual alarm; and Indian scalping parties came to within thirty miles of Philadelphia.

INDIAN TREATY AT LANCASTER IN 1757.

On May 29, 1757, Governor Denny, of Pennsylvania, held a council with the Indian chiefs of the Six Nations at Lancaster, and made a treaty with them. They presented their grievances, and said that the French told them as follows: "Children, you see, and we have often told you, how the English, your brothers, serve you. They plant all the country and drive you back; so that, in a little time, you will have no land. It is not so with us. Though we build trading-houses on your lands, we do not plant. We have our provisions from over the great water." The famous chief, King Beaver, was also present, and made the following speech: "When our Great Father came first, we stood on the Indian's path. We looked to the sun as he rose in the east. We gave the English venison. The English gave us many, many good things. But the English trod on our toes. We turned our faces to the west. The English trod on our heels. We walked on. The English followed. We walked on, not knowing where to rest. The English were at our heels. Father, we are weary. We wish to rest."

At this meeting the Indians complained of so much injustice done them by the English settlers that many concessions were made by the councilors. This was done to secure the friendship and good will of the Indians and to alienate them from the French. To strengthen this friendly

feeling, the Pennsylvanians agreed to furnish them with cattle, flour and kegs of rum.

INDIAN TREATIES AT EASTON IN 1757 AND 1758.

In August, 1757, the Delawares, Shawanese and other tribes made a treaty with the authorities of Pennsylvania, at Easton. In October, 1758, the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey made a definitive treaty with the Delawares under their chief, Teedyuscung, and with the Six Nations, the Conoys, the Nanticokes and other tribes, at Easton. Sir William Johnson and other agents were also present. The Indians agreed to a "cessation of hostilities and to take up arms with the English against the French."

BARRACKS FOR TROOPS AT LANCASTER.

After the English, under General John Forbes, had taken Fort Duquesne [du-kane] from the French, in November, 1758, that post was garrisoned by a part of Forbes's expedition under Colonel Hugh Mercer; while the other troops were marched to and quartered at Lancaster, Reading and Philadelphia. The citizens of those places complained greatly on account of the conduct of the soldiers and the oppression of the officers. The Assembly of Pennsylvania, after vainly remonstrating against these outrages, ordered a barracks for 500 men to be erected at Lancaster, in 1759. William Bausman was appointed barracks-master.

CONTINUED INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The Shawanese and the Western Indians still committed murders and other outrages on the

frontier settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; Indian scalping parties marking their course with blood and ruin. Another treaty made with the Indians at Lancaster, August 9, 1762, restored peace for a short time. In 1763 the Indians overran Cumberland county and burned houses, barns, corn, hay and everything that was combustible, and cruelly murdered the settlers. Many of the settlers fled to Carlisle and Shippensburg, and others sought refuge in Lancaster county. Late in August, 1763, about 110 volunteers from Lancaster county skirmished with a party of Indians at Muncy Hill, near the present site of Muncy, Lycoming county, killing twelve of them, and losing four of their own men killed and four wounded. In September, 1763, Indians murdered white settlers and burned dwellings in Berks county, even in the vicinity of Reading.*

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

The people of Lancaster county, especially the Scotch-Irish settlers of Paxton and Donegal townships, suffered terribly from Indian outrages during the whole ten years of the French and Indian War. Men, women and children were murdered while at work in the fields, at their meals, or in their beds at night. Sights of horror, scenes of slaughter, bloody

*The Indians were proceeding from Great Island, in the Susquehanna, to the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania, or to the Indian villiages of the West.

scalps, mangled bodies, hacked limbs—these were the evidences of Indian cruelty and barbarity. Such horrible sights and fiendish atrocities excited the fiercest rage and indignation among the people of Paxton, Hanover and Donegal townships; and they became desperate in their determination for revenge on the savage butchers of their kinsmen and relatives.

INDIANS CLOSELY WATCHED BY THE PAXTON AND DONEGAL RANGERS.

The Conestoga Indians had never been at war with the whites, and had always been classed as friendly Indians. But several other friendly Indians told the whites that Bill Sock, a well-known Conestoga Indian, had committed several murders. Colonel John Hambright, Mrs. Thompson and Anne Mary Le Roy, of Lancaster borough, and Alexander Stephen and Abraham Newcomer, of Lancaster county, made affidavits against Bill Sock, saying that he had made threats of murder, and that he had been seen acting suspiciously. Indians had been traced by scouts to the wigwams at Conestoga. The Paxton and Donegal Rangers watched the hostile and friendly Indians very closely. In September, 1763, the Indians eluded their closely searching pursuers. The "Paxton Boys" and their neighbors, after vainly asking protection from the Governor and provincial authorities at Philadelphia, determined to strike terror into all Indians by exterminating the Conestoga tribe, and thus put a stop to Bill Sock's and George

Sock's prowling around the country and to their dances at Conestoga.

MASSACRE OF THE INDIANS AT CONESTOGA BY THE PAXTON BOYS.

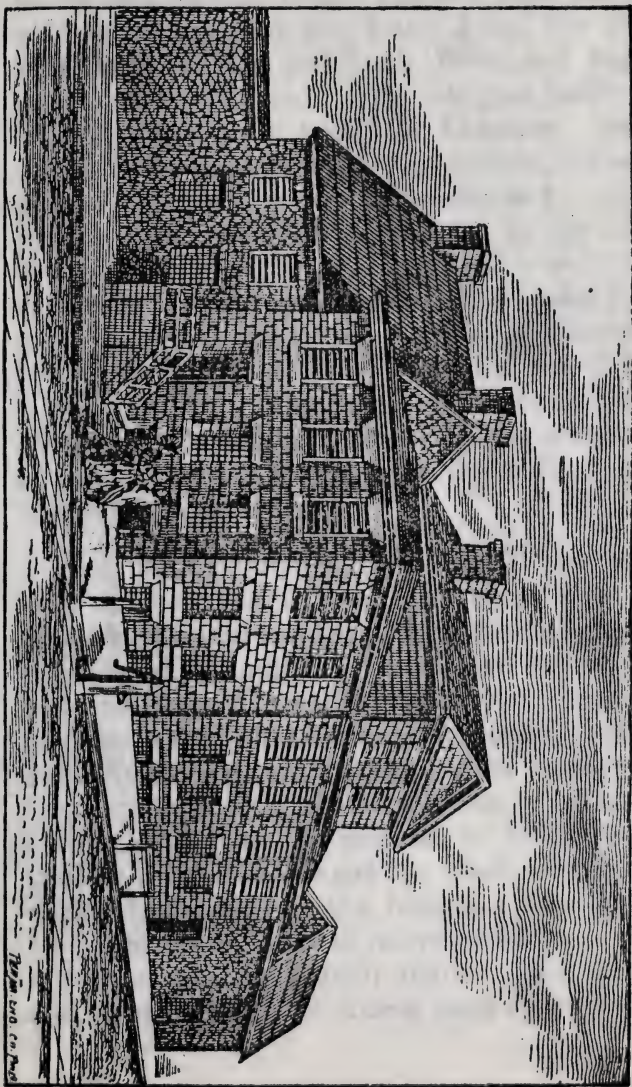
On Wednesday, December 14, 1763, a company of about sixty men from Paxton, Hanover and Donegal townships, called the *Paxton Boys*, and commanded by Captain Lazarus Stewart, attacked the Conestoga Indian town, in Manor township, and barbarously massacred the six Indians at home, among whom was the old chief Shaheas, who had always been noted for his friendship toward the whites. The other five victims were a son of Shaheas, George, Harry, Sally and another old woman. Most of the Indians were absent at the time. After slaughtering and scalping the six at home, the Paxton Boys burned the Indian huts, thus destroying the village. The news reached Lancaster the same day through an Indian boy who escaped, and a Coroner's jury went to the scene of the tragedy. Bill Sock and several other Indians, who had gone to Thomas Smith's Iron Works in Martic township to sell baskets and brooms, fled for protection to Lancaster borough, as did the Indians John Smith and his wife Peggy with their child, and young Joe Hays, who had been at Peter Swarr's, about two and a-half miles north-west from Lancaster. The magistrates of Lancaster brought the other survivors into town to protect their lives, condoled with them on the massacre of their kinsmen, took them by the hand

and promised them protection. The Indians were placed in the newly erected work-house to insure their safety. When the news of the massacre reached Philadelphia and the eastern counties of Pennsylvania it caused great excitement among the Quakers and the colonial authorities; and Governor John Penn issued a proclamation, denouncing the outrage and offering a large reward for the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

**MASSACRE OF THE CONESTOGAS AT LANCASTER BY THE
PAXTON BOYS.**

The Paxton Boys were two much exasperated and too terribly in earnest to pay any attention to the Governor's proclamation; and as soon as they heard that the other Conestoga Indians were at Lancaster they proceeded to that town, stormed the jail and work-house, and mercilessly massacred the fourteen Indians confined there for protection, Tuesday, December 27, 1763. The unarmed and defenseless Conestogas prostrated themselves with their children before their infuriated murderers, protesting their innocence and their love for the English, and pleading for their lives; but the only answer made to their piteous appeals was the hatchet. The murderers did their work with rifles, tomahawks and scalping-knives. The victims were horribly butchered, some having their brains blown out, others their legs chopped off, others their hands cut off. Bill Sock and his wife Molly and their two children had their heads split open and scalped. The other victims were John

THE OLD JAIL, LANCASTER, PA. (NORTH-WEST CORNER OF WEST KING AND PRINCE STREETS.)



Smith and his wife Peggy, Captain John and his wife Betty and their son Little John, the little boys Jacob, Christy and Little Peter, and Peggy and another little girl. The mangled bodies of the victims were all buried at Lancaster. Such was the sad end of the Conestoga Indians, the remnant of the once powerful Susquehannocks, who a century before held dominion over all the other Indian tribes of the Susquehanna Valley and those on the shores of the Chesapeake. Sheriff John Hay, of Lancaster county, at once wrote to Governor John Penn at Philadelphia, informing him of this second massacre. Thereupon the Governor issued another proclamation, denouncing the murderers and offering a large reward for their arrest and punishment, but without effect.

THE PAXTON BOYS AT PHILADELPHIA.

As soon as the Paxton Boys heard that the Moravian Indians had been placed for safety in the barracks at Philadelphia they proceeded to that city and spread terror among its people. Governor John Penn fled to Dr. Franklin's house for safety; and only the vigorous measures of the inhabitants saved the city from the fury of the exasperated Paxton Boys, who were disposed to wreak vengeance on the authorities and the Quakers who had undertaken to protect the Indians. The Paxton Boys finally concluded to return peaceably to their homes, leaving two of their number, James Gibson and Matthew Smith, to present their views to Gov-

ernor Penn and to lay their grievances before the Governor and the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

In 1761 the British government appointed two eminent surveyors, George Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, to run a line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, so as to end the long dispute between those two English colonies about the boundary line between them. These surveyors finished their work in 1767, and the line fixed by them has ever since been called *Mason's and Dixon's Line*. This line forms the southern boundary of Lancaster county as well as of the State of Pennsylvania.

NEW TOWNSHIPS.

On petition of the inhabitants, the Lancaster county court erected the north-eastern part of Warwick township into a new township called *Elizabeth*, from the furnace of that name, in 1757; and the north-eastern part of Donegal township into a new township called *Mount Joy*, in 1759. During this period, also, *Manor* township was formed out of the Conestoga Manor, which had hitherto been the southern part of Hempfield township; and *Strasburg* township was formed out of that part of Leacock township south of the Pequea, which then included what is now Strasburg and Paradise.

ADAMSTOWN AND MAYTOWN FOUNDED.

In 1761 William Adams laid out Adamstown; and in 1762 Mr. Doner laid out Maytown, so called because it was laid out on May day.

FOUNDING OF MANHEIM BY BARON STEIGEL.

In 1760 or 1761 the eccentric German baron, Wilhelm Heinrich Steigel, who had managed the Elizabeth iron works for many years when they were owned by Benezet & Co., of Philadelphia, began his strange career. After purchasing 200 acres of land from the Messrs. Stedman of Philadelphia, he built a grand chateau, or castle, very singular in structure, and afterward laid out a town which he named after his native city in Germany—*Manheim*. This town was laid out in 1761, and in 1762 it had three houses. Andrew Bartruff, another German, father of Colonel John Bartruff, erected the third house and kept the first grocery.*

Baron Steigel erected a glass house, where he carried on the manufacture of all kinds of glass for many years. After him Mr. Jenkins was engaged in the same industry in the same house, of which nothing now remains. Steigel, who was a baron in Germany, was an iron master, a glass manufacturer, a preacher and a teacher, rich and poor, at liberty and imprisoned, in America, where he died a schoolmaster. The Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a special act for his relief, December 24, 1774. During the Revolution he was a Tory, siding with the British government, and was visited at various times by the British generals.

*Among the first settlers of the town were the Naumans, Minnichs, Wherlys, Kaisers, Longs and Hentzelmans. In the vicinity were the Lightners, Reists, Hersheys, Hostettters, Lehmanns, Longeneckers, Brandts, Witmers, Hellars and others.

the first of the century, the United States was a young nation, with a population of about four million. It was a nation of pioneers, of men who had come to the New World in search of a better life, of men who had come to the New World in search of a better life. The United States was a nation of men who had come to the New World in search of a better life, of men who had come to the New World in search of a better life. The United States was a nation of men who had come to the New World in search of a better life, of men who had come to the New World in search of a better life.

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FOUNDING OF MILLERSVILLE.

In 1761 John Miller, a blacksmith of Lancaster borough, laid out a town in the north-eastern part of Manor township, on tracts of land which he had purchased. This was first called *Millersburg*, then *Millerstown*, and lastly *Millersville*. John Miller laid out the town in five-acre lots, subject to an annual quit-rent, and laid out streets on the four sides of his largest purchases. Several of these five-acre lots still remain undivided. Two of these lots were early purchased by Abraham Peters, father of the late Abraham Peters, who was born in the place in 1791, and who remained a resident of the village until his death in 1882.

WORK-HOUSE AT LANCASTER.

In 1763 a petition from Lancaster county was sent to the Assembly of Pennsylvania asking for the erection of a *House of Correction*, or *Work House*, at Lancaster, to be used for the punishment and confinement of vagrants and persons guilty of drunkenness, profane swearing, breach of the Sabbath, and disturbances of public order. The Legislature passed the law asked for, and the Work House was erected.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH SELL TO THE GERMAN SETTLERS.

The severity of the frosts for several successive years upon the grain in the low lands and limestone soil induced many of the Scotch-Irish settlers of Lancaster county to sell out to the Germans in 1763. They then removed to the Chest-

nut Glade, along the northern line of what was then Lancaster and Chester counties, where there was heavy timber.

LANCASTER COUNTY MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Before 1776 Lancaster county elected four members of the Pennsylvania Assembly. The members of the Assembly were then elected yearly, as they were thereafter until 1874. During the earlier years of the county great care was taken to elect only men of ability and of local prominence.*

*Those frequently elected before the French and Indian War were John Wright, Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbraith, James Mitchell, James Hamilton and Arthur Patterson. During the same period George Stuart, John Musgrove, John Coyle, Samuel Blunston, Thomas Ewing, Thomas Lindley, Anthony Shaw, Calvin Cooper and Peter Worrall were each elected several times; and Thomas Reed, John Anderson and Samuel Smith were each once elected. Those frequently chosen during the period of the French and Indian War, and during the interval between that war and the Revolution, were James Wright, James Webb and Emanuel Carpenter. Those elected several times during the same period were John Douglass, Isaac Saunders, George Ross, Joseph Ferree, Matthias Slough and Jacob Carpenter; and those elected but once were William Downing and Isaac Whitelock.

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CHAPTER VIII.

DURING THE REVOLUTION.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LANCASTER IN 1774.

LANCASTER county bore her full share in the great struggle for American independence, and many of her sons were found among the patriots who swelled the Continental armies. The patriotic indignation excited in all the English colonies in North America by the passage of the oppressive Boston Port Bill in 1774 was the first occasion which called forth public action in Lancaster county during the Revolutionary struggle. On June 15, 1774, the citizens of Lancaster borough held a public meeting at the court-house. This was in answer to a call from the Committee of Correspondence of the city of Philadelphia, sent by their clerk, Charles Thompson, Esq., to William Atlee, of Lancaster, and made known by the latter to his fellow-townsmen. This meeting adopted resolutions censuring the British Parliament and expressing sympathy with the Bostonians. It agreed to unite with the people of Philadelphia in refusing to import or export anything to or from Great Britain until Parliament repealed the Boston Port Bill. A number of prominent citizens

were appointed a Committee of Correspondence* for Lancaster, to correspond with the General Committee of Correspondence in Philadelphia.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY.

In answer to a request from the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence for a meeting of the Pennsylvania Assembly at Philadelphia, and a meeting of the various county committees of the province with the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence at the same time and place, the Lancaster committee met July 2, 1774. In connection with this business, the Lancaster committee called a public meeting of the people of Lancaster county. The call for this meeting was signed by Edward Shippen, the chairman of the Lancaster committee, and printed copies of the call were sent out and posted at all the public places in the county. In answer to this call, a general meeting of the citizens of Lancaster county was held at the court-house in Lancaster, July 9, 1774, with George Ross as chairman. This meeting expressed loyalty to King George III., but denied the right of Parliament to tax the colonies without their consent, expressed sympathy with the people of Boston and opened a subscription for their relief, and called for a close union of all the Anglo-American colonies to resist the unconstitutional

*Edward Shippen, George Ross, Jasper Yeates, Matthias Slough, James Webb, William Atlee, William Henry, Ludwig Lauman, William Bausman and Charles Hall formed the committee.

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and oppressive acts of the British Parliament. The committee already appointed for Lancaster borough was declared a Committee of Correspondence, and a county committee* was appointed to meet the other county committees of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

CONTRIBUTION FOR THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON.

The sum of 153 pounds was collected in Lancaster borough for the relief of the people of Boston, and a considerable sum was collected in the several townships of the county. The entire sum was sent by Edward Shippen, the chairman of the Lancaster committee, to John Nixon, Treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, who sent it to Boston along with the other contributions from Pennsylvania.

THE LANCASTER COMMITTEE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The members of the Lancaster county committee met the committees of the other counties† of Pennsylvania at that time, in convention at Philadelphia, July 15-21, 1774. This convention asked the Assembly of Pennsylvania to appoint delegates to meet with delegates of the other English colonies in a Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

*George Ross was chairman of this county committee, and the other members were James Webb, Matthias Slough, Joseph Ferree, Emanuel Carpenter, William Atlee, Alexander Lowry and Moses Irwin.

†Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, York, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, Northumberland, Bedford and Westmoreland counties.

The Assembly appointed the delegates ; and the Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774.

PATRIOTISM OF THE LANCASTER PEOPLE.

The patriotic people of Lancaster were very much in earnest in the determination which they had expressed at their meeting of June 15, 1774, against the importation of British goods. When two merchants—Josiah and Robert Lockhart—were charged with violating the agreement made at that meeting by bringing in tea on which the duty had been paid, the committee investigated the matter, and only acquitted the Lockharts when it was proved that no duty had been paid on that tea, but that it had been seized at the Philadelphia custom-house and bought by the original owner, who then sold it.

COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

The action of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia was as warmly sustained in Pennsylvania as in the other twelve English colonies. On November 22, 1774, the committee of the borough of Lancaster called upon the freeholders and electors of Lancaster county to meet in the courthouse at Lancaster, December 15, 1774. This meeting was to be held for the purpose of electing a Committee of Observation, as recommended by the Continental Congress to all cities, towns and counties in the thirteen colonies. Printed hand bills for this call were posted in all public places throughout Lancaster county, and an election was

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The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication which is devoted to the dissemination of medical knowledge and the advancement of the medical profession. It is published by the American Medical Association, which is a national organization of physicians and surgeons. The Journal is one of the most important and influential medical publications in the world. It contains a wide variety of articles, including original research, clinical reports, and reviews of the literature. It is read by physicians and surgeons throughout the world, and it is highly respected by the medical profession. The Journal is published in English, and it is available in many languages. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in medicine and the medical profession.

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held in all the townships of the county for members of the proposed committee. Altogether there were seventy-six persons elected as a Committee of Observation,* of which twenty-one were from Paxton, Upper Paxton, Derry, Londonderry and Hanover townships, now in Dauphin county, and from Heidelberg, Bethel and Lebanon townships, now in Lebanon county. The object of this committee was to see that the agreement not to import to or export from Great Britain any goods was fully observed, and not to have any dealings with any one who had commercial intercourse with the Mother Country—in other words, to “boycott” such persons, as well as British goods. The enemies of the patriot cause were as closely watched in Lancaster county as in any other part of Pennsylvania or in any of the other twelve colonies.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO A PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

The Lancaster county Committee of Observation met at the court-house at Lancaster, January 14, 1775, in answer to a call from the Philadelphia committee, to elect delegates† to a general conven-

*Among the most prominent men of Lancaster county elected members of this Committee of Observation were Edward Shippen, George Ross, James Webb, Jasper Yeates, William Atlee, Adam Reigart and William Bausman, of Lancaster borough; Bartram Galbraith and Alexander Lowry, of Donegal; Peter Grubb, of Warwick; Emanuel Carpenter and Anthony Ellmaker, of Earl township.

†Adam Simon Kuhn, James Burd, James Clemson, Peter Grubb, Sebastian Graff, David Jenkins and Bartram Galbraith were appointed delegates for Lancaster county in the proposed convention of the province of Pennsylvania.

tion of the province of Pennsylvania to meet at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775. Edward Shippen was chosen chairman of the meeting. A communication was read from the Berks county committee urging patriotic action.

COMMITTEE MEETING AFTER THE NEWS FROM LEXINGTON.

The news of the first bloodshed in the Revolution at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, reached Lancaster on Tuesday, April 25, 1775, six days after the occurrence of the momentous event. The borough committee met two days later, April 27, 1775, at the Grape Tavern, the house of Adam Reigart, to take any action deemed necessary. Edward Shippen presided at the meeting.* This meeting called a meeting of the county committee at Adam Reigart's house on Monday, May 1st, and printed hand-bills of the call were circulated in all public places throughout the county. The county committee met at the appointed time and place, and resolved to form military companies to defend their rights and liberties with their lives and fortunes.

MILITARY COMPANIES FROM LANCASTER COUNTY.

The warlike action of the county committee was followed within a week by the formation of military companies called *Associators*. The first of these Lancaster county companies in the Revolu-

*The other members present were William Atlee, William Bausman, William Patterson, Charles Hall, Casper Shaffner, Eberhart Michael and Adam Reigart.

tion composed the battalion of Colonel Philip Greenawalt. These troops fought bravely in 1776, '77 and '78, in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Three officers from Lancaster borough were in Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen—Colonel Edward Hand and Lieutenants David Ziegler and Frederick Hubley. This battalion joined Washington's army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in August, 1775. Captain Matthew Smith's company, of Lancaster, took part in the invasion of Canada in 1775. Lancaster furnished a number of companies and soldiers for other companies during the war, and many of these troops endured the hardships of the encampment at Valley Forge during the severe winter of 1777-78. The new 11th Pennsylvania regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Adam Hubley, of Lancaster, formed part of Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779.

MILITARY CONVENTION AT LANCASTER.

On the very day that the Continental Congress declared the thirteen English colonies free and independent States—July 4, 1776—a military convention was held at Lancaster, composed of delegates* from the fifty-three Pennsylvania battalions of Associators, to form a *Flying Camp*, as directed

*Among the delegates from Lancaster county were Colonels George Ross, Curtis Grubb, Peter Grubb, Robert Thompson, James Crawford, Timothy Green, John Ferree and Alexander Lowry.



OLD COURT HOUSE. (CENTRE SQUARE.)

by the Continental Congress. Colonel George Ross was chosen president of the meeting, and Colonel David Clymer secretary. This military convention elected Daniel Roberdeau and James Ewing brigadier-generals of the *Flying Camp*.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT LANCASTER.

Many British prisoners were confined at Lancaster at different times during the Revolution, from October, 1775, to the end of the war. Among these prisoners were the Hessians captured by General Washington at Trenton, December 26, 1776, and the British prisoners captured at Princeton, January 3, 1777. Many of the British and Hessians made prisoners by Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, October 17, 1777, were confined at Lancaster and York. Among the prisoners at Lancaster at one time was the unfortunate Major Andre. In June, 1777, the prisoners at Lancaster caused great alarm by threatening to burn the town, and Congress took measures to guard them more securely. In 1781 there was a daring plot among the prisoners at the Lancaster barracks to effect their escape; but the plot was discovered in time to prevent its being carried out, and they were closely guarded by American troops under General Hazen.

INCIDENTS AT LANCASTER, EPHRATA AND MANHEIM.

Dr. John Kearsley, Christopher Carter and a man named Brooks were arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of treason in trying to induce British

troops to invade Pennsylvania and other colonies. These men were sent to Lancaster, and were there confined during the fall and winter of 1775. Over 500 wounded American soldiers from the battle-field of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, were brought to Ephrata, where 150 of them died.

When the British took possession of Philadelphia, September 26, 1777, the Continental Congress fled from that city to Lancaster; but after an informal meeting here they went over to York, where they met September 30, 1777, and remained in session until the following June (1778).

While the British occupied Philadelphia the Continental money was printed at Ephrata. American soldiers were quartered at the barracks at Lancaster during the winter of 1777-78, and also in the Lutheran and Reformed churches at Manheim.

COURSE OF THE NON-RESISTANT SECTS DURING THE WAR.

The only considerable body of people in Lancaster county who opposed the action of the patriots, and who were therefore denounced by the patriots as "Tories" and "enemies of America," were the non-resistant sects, such as the Quakers, the Mennonites and the Dunkers, whose religion teaches them not to bear arms and not to resist constituted authority, as St. Paul said: "Resist not the powers that be, for they are ordained of God." These sects believed it wrong to take up the sword or to resist "the powers that be," under any circumstances. Besides this, the Mennonites who had

settled here had vowed loyalty to the King of Great Britain and to the proprietary of the province of Pennsylvania, and they did not want to violate that vow. The early Mennonite settlers having been naturalized as British subjects, the members of that sect desired also to remain submissive to the power that naturalized them.

PROMINENT MEN.

The prominent men of Lancaster during the Revolution were Edward Shippen, Jasper Yeates, Adam Reigart and George Ross. George Ross was a member of the Continental Congress, and was Lancaster's signer of the Declaration of Independence. There was also a Colonel George Ross. The other prominent men of Lancaster county were Bartram Galbraith and Alexander Lowry, of Donegal township, and Emanuel Carpenter, of Earl township. The last of these was President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas during the last twenty years of his life (1760-1780).*

*The delegates from Lancaster county to the State convention at Philadelphia, in July, 1776, which framed the first State Constitution for Pennsylvania, were George Ross, John Hubley, Henry Slaymaker, Philip Marsteller, Thomas Porter, Joseph Sherer, Bartram Galbraith and Alexander Lowry. The delegates from Lancaster county to the State convention at Philadelphia which framed the State Constitution of 1790 were General Edward Hand, Robert Coleman, Sebastian Graff, William Atlee, John Hubley and John Brackbill. The delegates from Lancaster county to the State convention at Philadelphia, near the end of 1787, which ratified the Constitution of the United States, were Stephen Chambers, Robert Coleman, Sebastian Graff, John Hubley, Jasper Yeates and John Whitehill.



D. Miller Lancaster

CHAPTER IX.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

ERECTION OF DAUPHIN AND LEBANON COUNTIES.

IN 1785 Harrisburg was founded on the site of Harris' Ferry by John Harris, son of John Harris, the pioneer Indian trader; and in the same year the Pennsylvania Legislature, on petition of the inhabitants, erected all that part of Lancaster county north of the Conewago creek, with part of Northumberland county, into a new county called *Dauphin*. In 1813 the State Legislature, on petition of the inhabitants, erected a new county called *Lebanon*, out of Lebanon, Bethel and Heidelberg townships, Lancaster county, with part of Dauphin county, thus reducing Lancaster county to its present limits.

LANCASTER THE STATE CAPITAL.—LANCASTER CITY.

Lancaster was the capital of Pennsylvania from 1799 to 1812, when the State capital was removed to Harrisburg. On petition of the citizens, Lancaster was incorporated as a city by a charter granted by act of the State Legislature in 1818. Two of Pennsylvania's Governors are buried at Lancaster—Thomas Wharton, who died there in 1778; and General Thomas Mifflin, who had been

REPORT

The first meeting of the committee was held on the 10th of January, 1891, at the residence of Mr. J. H. [Name], Secretary of the Board of Education, at the City Hall, New York. The committee consisted of the following members: [List of names]. The committee held several meetings during the year, and on the 10th of December, 1891, it presented to the Board of Education its report, which is herewith submitted.

The committee has the honor to acknowledge the many courtesies and favors extended to it by the Board of Education, and to express its appreciation of the interest and cooperation of the members of the Board. It also wishes to express its appreciation of the many courtesies and favors extended to it by the members of the Board of Education, and to express its appreciation of the interest and cooperation of the members of the Board.

Governor twelve years, and who had also been president of the Continental Congress. He died there while a member of the Legislature, and his remains lie buried at the Trinity Lutheran Church, on South Duke street.

BOROUGHS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

Samuel Wright, son James Wright and grandson of John Wright, the pioneer settler of Wright's Ferry, laid out the town of *Columbia* on its present site in 1787. This place was one of three sites proposed in Congress in 1790 as the place for the permanent capital of the United States—the other two being Philadelphia and the site of the present capital. Columbia was incorporated by act of the State Legislature in 1814. James Anderson laid out the town Waterford at Anderson's Ferry in 1804, next to the town of New Haven, which had been laid out by David Cook in 1803. In 1812 those two towns were incorporated as a borough, called *Marietta*, by act of the State Legislature. The village of *Strasburg*, founded before 1740, was incorporated as a borough by act of the Legislature in 1816.

In 1807 the village of Woodstock was built on the river, in Manor township, a few miles south of Columbia. In 1811 Jacob Dritt laid out the town of Washington on the site of this village; and in 1814 Joseph Charles laid out Charleston, just north of Washington. In 1827 the two towns were incorporated by act of the State Legislature as the

borough of *Washington*. *Manheim* and *Elizabethtown*, both of which had existed before the Revolution, were incorporated by acts of the State Legislature as boroughs in 1838. *Adamstown*, laid out by William Adams in 1761, was incorporated as a borough by act of the State Legislature in 1850.

In 1811 Jacob Rohrer laid out a town at first called *Rohrerstown*, but afterwards named *Mount Joy*; and in 1814 the town of *Richland*, just to the west, was laid out. In 1851 *Mount Joy* and *Richland* were incorporated as *Mount Joy* borough by act of the State Legislature. This town, soon after its incorporation, was a thriving manufacturing place, having several founderies and agricultural implement manufactories. It also had a flourishing young men's academy, whose buildings were bought by the State in 1865 and used for a Soldier's Orphan School until 1890. Just below the borough, on the opposite side of the *Little Chickies* creek, was *Cedar Hill Female seminary*, of which Rev. *Nehemiah Dodge* was principal and proprietor for many years, and which had students from various parts of the country. The seminary buildings were destroyed by fire in 1891. At the time of their destruction they were no longer used for school purposes.

NEW TOWNSHIPS.

Since the Revolution, mainly between the years 1818 and 1855, a number of new townships have been formed. This was done chiefly by the divi-

sion of the larger townships into two, in order to secure better township government and to provide better school facilities.*

TURNPIKES AND RAILROADS.

About a century ago great attention was paid to turnpike roads in Pennsylvania. The turnpike leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia was erected in 1792, and is the oldest turnpike in the United

*In 1818 Hempfield township was divided into two townships, called respectively *East Hempfield* and *West Hempfield*. In 1827 the western part of Earl township was formed into a new township called *West Earl*. In 1838 Cocalico township was divided into three new townships, named respectively *East Cocalico*, *West Cocalico* and *Ephrata*. In the same year (1838) Donegal township was divided into two new townships, called respectively *East Donegal* and *West Donegal*. In 1841 Lampeter township was divided into two new townships, named respectively *East Lampeter* and *West Lampeter*. In 1842 the half of West Donegal township bordering on the river was erected into a new township called *Conoy*. In 1843 that part of Leacock township north of Mill Creek was formed into a new township called *Upper Leacock*. In the same year (1843) the eastern half of Strasburg township was erected into a new township called *Paradise*. In 1844 the western half of Little Britain township was formed into a new township named *Fulton*, in honor of Robert Fulton, who was born within its limits. In 1846 the western part of Warwick township was formed into a new township called *Penn*, in honor of William Penn. In 1851 the eastern half of Earl township was erected into a new township named *East Earl*. In 1853 three new townships were created—the eastern part of Martic being erected into a new township called *Providence*; the eastern half of Conestoga into a new township named *Pequea*; and the eastern half of Elizabeth into a new township called *Clay*, in honor of Henry Clay. In 1855 the western part of Bart township was formed into a new township called *Eden*.

States. The other turnpikes in the county were afterward constructed. The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad was completed about 1835. This railroad was afterward extended from Columbia to Harrisburg. The Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, by way of Mount Joy and Elizabethtown, united with the other railroad at Dillerville and near Middletown, making two railway routes from Lancaster to Harrisburg. These became part of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, completed in 1854, thus establishing one continuous railway line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

LANCASTER COUNTY DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

During the second war between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812—1815, Lancaster county furnished a large number of soldiers for the United States service ; but no companies sent from this county took part in any battle. Captain John Hubley commanded a company from Lancaster. During the British invasion of Maryland and attack on Baltimore, in 1814, Governor Simon Snyder called out the militia of Lancaster and the neighboring counties, in all about 5,000 men, to rendezvous at York. The capture and burning of Washington brought out many volunteers from Lancaster county; but none of the militia and volunteers from this county were called to meet the enemy, as the British retired from Maryland after their repulse at Baltimore.

LANCASTER COUNTY DURING THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

During the war between the United States and Mexico, from 1846 to 1848, Lancaster county furnished a considerable number of volunteers for the armies of Generals Scott and Taylor ; but no company was organized in this county for that service, and the volunteers who went from here joined different commands at Harrisburg, Philadelphia and other places. Among those from Lancaster city was H. A. Hambright, afterwards a colonel in the Civil War. Some of the Lancaster county volunteers served under General Taylor at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista; and others served under General Scott at Vera Cruz, at Cerro Gordo and at the battles before the City of Mexico.

SLAVERY AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

In 1780 the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery in the State. The Quakers were very active in their opposition to slavery. Slaves were held in many parts of Lancaster county. The old iron-masters were the principal slave-holders in this county, Curtis Grubb being the largest owner of slaves. While the Pennsylvania Legislature was discussing the act of 1780, Colonel Alexander Lowry, of Donegal township, then a member from Lancaster county, although himself a slave-holder, urgently appealed to the Legislature to insert a clause in the law to prevent slave families from being divided and sold to different masters. There were

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity.

many cases of hair-breadth escapes and captures of fugitive slaves at Columbia, where runaway slaves often crossed the river at the bridge. Their masters often followed them, and arrived there before their slaves and returned them to slavery.

William Wright, of Columbia, son of James Wright and grandson of the pioneer John Wright, was an old-time Abolitionist and a very aggressive opponent of slavery, doing all he could in the interest of the runaway negroes and against the institution of slavery. He was once assaulted with a rawhide by Charles S. Sewell, a Marylander who had settled in Manor township, on the old homestead of the pioneer Indian trader, James Patterson, after having married Patterson's granddaughter, Miss Catharine Keagy, in 1804. Sewell was forced to discharge his slaves by order of the Lancaster county court made on application of Wright. This so enraged Sewell that he made an assault upon Wright near Mountville. Both at the time were on horseback on their way to Columbia. Sewell found few friends in Lancaster county, and soon after moved back to Maryland.

William Wright was perhaps the first person who suggested a system and concert of action among the friends of the slaves to help such negroes as escaped from slavery in the South to freedom in the North. This system and concert of action among the friends of the slaves led to the establishment of a number of "stations" along a route where the friends of the escap-

ing slaves could direct and pass the fugitives from one friend to another. The principal of these "stations" in Lancaster county were Columbia and Daniel Gibbons's place, one mile west of Bird-in-Hand. Sometimes half a dozen or more runaway slaves were placed in the care of these secret agents. This was done so secretly that very few were ever discovered and prosecuted, and for this reason this secret concert of action was called the "Underground Railroad." This caused much ill feeling between the people of the Free States and those of the Slave States.

THE CHRISTIANA RIOT.

The first conflict and bloodshed in the United States caused by the Fugitive Slave Law, passed by Congress in 1850, occurred at Christiana, Lancaster county. A gang of kidnappers in the vicinity of the Gap had been in the habit of catching free negroes and selling them as slaves in the South. The negroes and their white friends in Sadsbury township put themselves on their guard, secretly arming themselves and keeping watch against surprise from strangers and suspicious characters. On September 9th and 10th, 1851, Samuel Williams, a colored man, reported that he had seen a number of strangers. There were three runaway slaves in the house of William Parker, a colored man living near Christiana. These were claimed by Edward Gorsuch, a Maryland slaveholder, who obtained a warrant for their arrest

from the United States Commissioners in Philadelphia. United States Deputy Marshal Henry H. Kline was handed the warrant. Kline and a few assistants from the neighborhood, accompanied by Edward Gorsuch, the claimant, and his son, Dickinson Gorsuch, and several relatives, J. M. Gorsuch, Joshua Gorsuch and Dr. Thomas Pearce, and several other men, appeared at Parker's house before daylight on September 11, 1851, and attempted to take away the runaway slaves by force. The report of a gun and the blowing of a dinner-horn by the inmates aroused the neighborhood, and the friends of the runaway slaves hastened to the place. Deputy Marshal Kline hid himself in a corn-field, and Gorsuch and his party retired a short distance. Castner Hanway, Elijah Lewis and Joseph Scarlet came to the rescue, and advised the slave-owners to leave; while colored people, armed with guns, scythes and clubs, were coming from all directions. Edward Gorsuch again approached the house, saying: "I will have my property dead or alive." His sons and nephews followed him, but the negroes fired upon the party. Edward Gorsuch was mortally wounded, and one of his slaves split his head with a cornstalk-cutter. His son, Dickinson Gorsuch, was badly wounded. Joshua Gorsuch and Dr. Pearce were also wounded. The latter only saved his life by taking Castner Hanway's advice and riding away on his horse. As he left, a shower of missiles was sent after him. This event caused a

great sensation throughout the country, and led to the defeat of William F. Johnston for Governor by several thousand votes. The negro Johnson, who shot his master, arrived safely in Canada by the the "Underground Railroad." Constables from Lancaster terrorized the neighborhood, and took many colored men to jail. Castner Hanway, Elijah Lewis, Joseph Scarlet and many colored men were arrested, and indicted for treason in the United States Court at Philadelphia. Hanway was first tried, and was acquitted. The others were not brought to trial. There were three jurors from Lancaster county on this noted case—Peter Martin, of Ephrata township; James M. Hopkins, of Drumore township; and James Cowden, of Columbia.

OPERATIONS OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AT COLUMBIA

The first return of a fugitive slave to his master under the Fugitive Slave Law occurred at Columbia in the fall of 1850, when William Baker, a runaway slave, was arrested and returned to his master. The colored people of Columbia afterward bought his freedom. The first martyrdom under the Fugitive Slave Law also occurred at Columbia, April 30, 1852. Albert G. Ridgely, a slave-catcher from Baltimore, and a one-armed man named Snyder, arrested a colored man named William Smith, claiming him as a slave owned by George W. Hall, of Harford county, Maryland. The colored man broke away from his captors, whereupon Ridgely shot him, killing him instantly.

Ridgely escaped across the bridge and safely reached Baltimore, although the Sheriff of York county and his posse were watching for him south of York. The kidnappers were never tried.

Thaddeus Stevens was council for Mr. Kauffman, of Cumberland county, who was tried in the United States Court in Philadelphia for violating the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 by caring for runaway slaves. Mr. Kauffman was not found guilty because the two jurors from Lancaster county—Edward Davies, of Churchtown, and Abraham N. Cassel, of Marietta—held out for six weeks against the other jurors and finally prevented a verdict of guilty.

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CHAPTER X.

DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND SINCE.

LANCASTER COUNTY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

AS in every other part of the loyal States, the attack on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, aroused the patriotism of the people in Lancaster county; and noble responses were made to President Lincoln's calls for troops. Though this county was the home of President Buchanan, during whose administration the plans of the Rebellion were prepared, it was also the home of Thaddeus Stevens, who was the leader of the majority in the National House of Representatives which assisted in devising measures for the suppression of the Slaveholder's Rebellion. The regiment composed wholly of volunteers from Lancaster county was the well-known 79th Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Hambright, which took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and in Sherman's Atlanta campaign and his march through Georgia and the Carolinas. The Pennsylvania Reserves had their due share of men from Lancaster county, many of whom lost their lives in defense of the Union on the many battle-fields of the Rebellion. Soldiers from Lancaster county were found in greater or less number in about sixty other regiments from Pennsylvania which

served for longer or shorter periods during the war, as well as in several militia regiments called out for a few months during the Confederate invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1862 and 1863. The 47th regiment of Pennsylvania militia of 1863, commanded by Colonel James Pyle Wickersham, principal of the Millersville State Normal School, had among its members the students of that institution, which closed its session for several months in consequence of the invasion.

ALARM CAUSED BY THE CONFEDERATE INVASIONS.

The invasion of Maryland by the Confederate army under General Lee in September, 1862, caused great alarm in Lancaster county, as well as in all the border counties of Pennsylvania; but this alarm subsided after Lee's defeats at South Mountain and Antietam, and his retreat into Virginia. The people of Lancaster and the other southern counties of Pennsylvania were again greatly alarmed when General Lee's army marched north in June, 1863, and invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania: Thousands of farmers from Franklin, Cumberland, Adams and York counties fled into Lancaster county with their horses, and remained during the invasion. The alarm increased as the invaders came nearer, and when they occupied Gettysburg, Hanover and York, shelled Carlisle and threatened Harrisburg, the people of Lancaster county, as well as those of other counties, warmly responded to the calls of President Lincoln and Governor Curtin for troops for the defense

of Pennsylvania against the invaders. Companies of Lancaster county militia, under Colonel Emlen Franklin, were at all the ferries and towns of the Susquehanna from the Dauphin county line to the borders of Maryland. When a Confederate detachment under General Early occupied York, June 27, 1863, a brigade of militia was sent to hold the bridge at Columbia. Less than 1,500 men crossed the river to Wrightsville, and fortified themselves on the heights back of the town, but were soon driven from their position by a Confederate detachment and forced to recross the river to Columbia. In order to prevent the invaders from crossing the river, Colonel Frick caused the bridge to be burned down that evening, Sunday, June 28, 1863. All alarm passed away with the great defeat of Lee's army at Gettysburg a few days later, and the retreat of the invaders from the State.

THE PATRIOT DAUGHTERS OF LANCASTER.

Among the many societies organized by women throughout the loyal States to minister to the wants of the soldiers, the first was at Lancaster. On April 22, 1861, ten days after the attack on Fort Sumter, the ladies of Lancaster held a meeting at the court-house and formed an association called the *Patriot Daughters of Lancaster*. The officers of this association were: Mrs. R. Hubley, president; Mrs. E. E. Reigart, vice president; Miss Annie A. Slaymaker, secretary; Mrs. J. F. Long, treasurer.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

The Patriot Daughters and other ladies of Lancaster took the first step to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Lancaster county who lost their lives in defence of the Union. It was not until nine years after the war that the monument was erected. In compliance with the demand of public sentiment, it was placed in Center Square, in the city. This beautiful granite structure—surrounded with four emblematic statues and capped with a figure of the Goddess of Liberty—was unveiled with imposing ceremonies in the presence of a great multitude, on the 4th of July, 1874.

OTHER FACTS.

The Reading and Columbia Railroad was completed in 1863; and the branch of the road from the Junction to Lancaster was finished in 1866, and was extended to Quarryville in 1875. The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad was completed in 1876. The Lancaster branch of the Reading and Columbia Railroad was extended to Lebanon in 1886; and the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Conewago to Cornwall, Lebanon county, was finished about the same time. In 1890 the New Holland and Honeybrook branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed. The eastern part of Drumore was erected into a new township called *East Drumore*, in 1886. *Lititz* was incorporated as a borough in 1887, and *Ephrata* in 1891.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE.

INDIAN FARMING IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

THE Indians were the first farmers in Lancaster county. Among them the farm work was done largely by the squaws. After the trees had been girdled and trimmed down by the men, they scratched the ground with crooked sticks, and leveled it with shells and sharp stones. Their crops were generally corn and beans. The corn stalks and weeds were burned to the ground in the fall of the year. The object of this was to prevent the sprouting of the forest trees. There was one variety of trees—a most persistent grower, a kind of scrub-oak—that baffled all their efforts. Even fire would not kill it. These scrub-oaks, after alternate burning and sprouting, formed thick knotted clumps on the surface of the ground, thus making the tilling of it very difficult for the white people, who afterward became its possessors. There usually remained some uncultivated land, which, after the burning stopped, was soon overspread with young forest trees. To these the name of “Grubenland” was given—a name derived from the word “grub,” meaning in the German language “a small tree.” A great number of these Indian fields were found in Lancaster county. One lay just west of the present borough of Lititz. Another and larger one was in Ephrata township,

between Middle Creek and the Cocalico. The forests in these sometimes became so dense that cattle straying into them were hard to find. Bells were, for this reason, put on some of them to indicate the whereabouts of the herd. To the same end, bells were put on horses that were turned out to pasture during the night.

The Indians had also their deer pastures. These were the natural meadows where in early times the grasses had grown into a sod too close for the seeds of trees to lodge. These meadows the white settlers enlarged and irrigated, in this way converted them into valuable pasture lands. Thus when the first white settlers came to what is now Lancaster county they found three kinds of land—the limestone portion, mainly covered with heavy timber; the shale and sandstone ridges in the southern belt, covered with light timber; and the meadow lands, interspersed with swamps.

EARLY FARMING IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

The staple farm products of Lancaster county in early days were spelt, barley, oats, rye, corn, buckwheat, flax, hemp and a variety of garden vegetables. Wheat subsequently took the place of barley and spelt. Orchards were soon planted, and the farmer had abundant crops of fruit. The implements used in farming in the very early times were the German scythe, the sickle and the flail. These were supplanted later by the English scythe and the grain cradle. Ploughs were early introduced, but were very rude and cumbrous.

In 1814 forty State banks were established in Pennsylvania. Speculation ran wild, the price of farm land advancing to \$200 an acre. The panic that came on a little more than twenty years after, as a consequence of the failure of these banks, affected the price of these farm lands greatly, bringing it down in a short time to \$50 an acre. Many persons who had purchased lands at high prices, without sufficient money to pay their full value, found themselves bankrupt. These were palmy days for the Sheriffs, who became very rich. In these times the jails were filled with debtors, the law of imprisonment for debt not having yet been abolished in this State.

New lands were now taken up by some persons, and the timber upon them cut and sold, sometimes for fire-wood. Sometimes the saw-millers and wagon-makers bought it, and in other cases the iron-master purchased it and converted it into charcoal for furnace use.

The land cleared in this manner was farmed usually for several years until it was worn out, and then was abandoned. Many of these barren tracts existed in Lancaster county, and have been since reclaimed and cultivated. To fertilize these barren fields, land-plaster was first used. The farmer generally sowed it broadcast on the grass fields, and sprinkled it on the young corn and the the garden vegetables in the early spring. About 1820 lime was introduced as a fertilizer, and by its judicious use many of these "light" or worn-out

lands were made productive. One of the practices of the farmer was to rotate his crops. This probably began about 1820. The rule was generally two years in grass of mixed clover and timothy, one year in corn, one in oats, and then two in wheat; the land being enriched from time to time with lime and other fertilizers.

The rotation of crops has been interfered with considerably by tobacco farming in later years.

FARM MACHINERY.

The first threshing-machines used in the county were stationary. About 1832 William Kirkpatrick began manufacturing portable machines. Some of the latter class were brought into the county from Milton, a town on the Susquehanna river. All these machines had spiked cylinders working into spiked concaves, connected by strap and pulley with a horizontal cast-iron geared horsepower, to which four or more horses could be hitched. There were afterward added to these carrying and separating attachments.

The beater machine was introduced from Maine, and used to some extent. This had a cylinder and concaves of iron bars in place of spikes. This machine was not able to compete successfully with the others, and soon went out of use.

The threshing-machine was an inestimable boon to the farmer, enabling him to do in a few days as much as it had taken him months to accomplish before.

The left-handed plow, which was introduced at

an early time, is still used in this county, but has been greatly improved. Instead of the bulky drag with wooden mould-board, it is now a light, easy-running implement with smooth ground chilled-iron and steel working parts.

The first horse-rakes were very simple. In 1830 the double-tooth tumbling grain-rake was introduced. This has more lately been supplanted by the wire-toothed sulky rake, which, with one man and a horse, can do as much work as formerly required six men in the same length of time, and certainly with much less expense of muscular power.

The preparation of the ground for wheat was no small task in the early days. The wheat-ground was plowed twice, the second time merely on the surface. The farmer then walked over the field, scattering the seed broadcast. The field was then harrowed in the same direction in which it had last been plowed. Thus the grain grew in rows, and was much less affected by freezing.

About 1842 the grain-drill was brought into the State. This sowed the grain in rows, and rendered unnecessary the second plowing.

In these modern days the farmer delights in working with improved cultivators, harrows, rollers, etc., and puts his ground in order with great ease, and in a short time.

In 1851 the first McCormick reapers were brought into the county. Many improvements have been made in this reaper since that time, as

for instance the wooden cutter-bar has been replaced by one of steel. Various kinds of self-rakers have been added, and these have been followed by self-binders. The enterprising Lancaster county farmer is ever on the alert to secure the latest and best mechanical aids to do his work, and at present there are in general use machines for loading hay on the wagon, patent hay forks, steam threshers and separators, etc.

LATER FARMING.

The farmer of Lancaster county had other difficulties than trees and stumps to encounter. Weeds and insects were numerous and destructive in many places.

The granary weevil was an insect that infested barns and frequently ate out the grain after it was housed. The only remedy for this pest was starvation. By stacking the wheat in the fields for some years, keeping the barns entirely empty, the farmers could eventually rid themselves of this insect.

The potato-beetle in later years has tried the patience and ingenuity of the farmer to a considerable degree; and, so far as we know, nothing but Paris green has been found effectual as a remedy, and this must be administered in repeated doses.

It has been observed that sometimes a vegetable, a kind of grain or a variety of fruit will flourish for a time, and then appear to run out. The practice has been among intelligent farmers in the

county to plant something else, trying sometimes many different things until the proper one is found. When the apple and the plum have either wholly or partially failed, their place has been supplied by the strawberry, the pear and the improved native grape. Western wheat some years ago came into disastrous competition with the home-raised wheat, and as a consequence Lancaster county farmers turned their attention to the cultivation of tobacco. The latter industry has proved to be very successful and lucrative. The profits of the farm are not derived wholly from the great fields and orchards. The products of the dairy, of the poultry-yard and the truck patch, are also very remunerative. For these there is a good home market in Lancaster city and the larger towns of the county. Market-day in these places is characterized by great bustle and business, and processions of wagons may be seen along the principal roads leading to these towns on the great market days. The farmers' wives and daughters give to these a peculiar and interesting picturesqueness.

The market-wagon of long ago and that of to-day are in striking contrast. The former was a heavy white-covered, four-horse wagon, and in those days came to market once or thrice a year. The latter is a light, easy-running, one-horse spring wagon, drawn by an active, well-fed trotting horse, and now carries the market products to the city once or twice a week.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

The culture of tobacco has received a great deal of attention during the last fifty years in the county, and has developed into one of its leading industries. There were objections made to it at first by many of the farmers. Some opposed it on moral grounds; others because they thought it would impoverish the soil, as it was believed it had done in many other parts of the country.

The cultivation of tobacco in the county began in the year 1825. The market for it at first was entirely local. In fact, in the early days, the grower made his crop into cigars for his own use, or for neighboring cigar-dealers. No special license was then required to deal in the article, and it was entirely exempt from internal revenue tax. All this has changed. A large part of the annual crop is now carried into foreign markets. It brings millions of dollars annually into the county which is spent here, and by this means all kinds of trade and business are greatly stimulated. There can be no question in regard to the advancement of the material wealth of the county because of this industry; but there is a question as to whether it has not interfered with the educational advancement of the people, for the reason that much of the work in the tobacco-field can be done by children, who are thus employed when they should be attending school, besides taking away the winter leisure that the farmer formerly had for profitable reading or study.

SOILS AND SUBSOILS.

The various states, in establishing and equipping surveys for the thorough study of the geology, had for their object the development of their agricultural and mineral wealth. The relation of geology to good farming is intimate. But yet it is doubtful whether those to be benefitted always realize this. Successful tillage, and at the same time improvement of the soil, depend largely upon a thorough knowledge of the soils and subsoils to be operated upon. Their nature, origin and substance must be understood. Knowing the nature and origin of the soil, the means by which it may be most cheaply improved may be determined. Then again the increase in the average of the arable surface must be made to keep pace with the increasing population and needs of the State. This involves the use of fertilizers, and they must be of such a mineral character as to be adapted to the nature of the soil and to supply its wants.

COMPOSITION AND HOW FORMED.

Soils and subsoils are composed of variable mixtures of sand and clay with considerable proportions of vegetable mold and iron oxide. They also contain salts of lime and magnesia and some alkalies, as potash and soda, with phosphoric acid. They have been produced mainly by the decay and wear of the rock surface, through the action of water. The union of the oxygen of the water with some of the constituents of the rocks forms new compounds and breaks up the residue. This action is

CHAPTER I

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often facilitated by the roots of trees. Growing into the crevices with increasing size, they force the rocks apart and furnish larger surface for the action of chemical agents.

ACTION OF WATER.

Water in the form of ice and frost is the most important factor in the production of the soils. Nearly always present in the rocks, it, by its expansion in freezing, splits them and gradually reduces them to small particles. These moved by running water rubbing against another, and scoring the surface over which they are carried, are active agents in erosion. The process goes on year after year until what were once large angular rocks become fine sand and mud, the silts that make up the soils and sub-soils of the earth's surface.

CLASSES OF SOIL.

Soils may therefore be the result of decomposition of the rocks above which they lie, and consequently of the same character; or they may be produced in the same manner, but removed by water to other sections or regions. The latter are called soils of *transportation*, the former soils of *disintegration*. South of the 39th parallel in the Eastern United States most of the soils belong to the latter class; north of that parallel to soils of transportation, carried by the great glaciers that once existed there. By disintegration the most important soils are the sandstone, the shales and soft clays, the limestones, granitic, and that

the first half of the century, the country was a vast wilderness, and the only settlements were a few scattered farms and trading posts. The population was small, and the people were of various nationalities, including English, French, Dutch, and Spanish.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS

When the first settlers came to the country, they found a land of great beauty and fertility. The climate was mild, and the soil was rich. They found many wild animals, and they hunted them for food and for their skins. They also found many useful plants, and they used them for medicine and for other purposes. The settlers were of various nationalities, and they brought with them many different customs and traditions. They lived in small groups, and they were often at war with each other. The first settlers were the English, who came to the country in 1607. They were followed by the French, the Dutch, and the Spanish.

THE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

The French were the first to settle in the country. They came to the country in 1608, and they founded a settlement at Quebec. The French were of various nationalities, and they brought with them many different customs and traditions. They lived in small groups, and they were often at war with each other. The French were the first to settle in the country, and they were followed by the English, the Dutch, and the Spanish. The French were the first to settle in the country, and they were followed by the English, the Dutch, and the Spanish. The French were the first to settle in the country, and they were followed by the English, the Dutch, and the Spanish.

resulting from breaking up of trap and other volcanic material.

Shales and *soft slates* whenever they contain a large amount of argillaceous matter form heavy and compact soils. Though they have a great deal of retentiveness, yet they are difficult to till successfully, and therefore undesirable. When, however, the clayey elements are mixed with a sufficient amount of sand they form light and loamy lands easy of tillage, and sufficiently retentive of water and fertilizers. On the other hand, soils derived from the breaking up of *sandstone* are not so desirable. They are so open and porous that moisture is rapidly evaporated from them. This makes them subject to extremes of temperature, for a dry sandy soil under direct sunlight becomes greatly heated. Then, too, it rapidly loses its heat by radiation at night. Sandstones cemented together with clayey material by disintegration form somewhat better soils, more retentive of fertilizing agents. On the whole, however, the sandstone soils are of low grade.

The *limestone* soils are of high grade. Most of them have been produced by the breaking up of limestone rocks by the action of water, which, at the same time, dissolves out the lime.* Heavy, clayey soils are thus produced. Usually, however, they contain sufficient sand to make them lighter

*Lime is present in such soils, however, in sufficient quantities to supply that ingredient for a long time to the most exhaustive among common crops—tobacco.

and more easily tilled. With the deep compact subsoil lying below, they have great capacity for sustaining strong growth during times of drought. Sometimes they are cold, impermeable and difficult to till. They are, however, usually of such character that proper cultivation constantly improves their texture and enhances their fertility.

Soils made by the decomposition of *granitic* material are usually thin. Should they contain other elements, as calcareous matter, iron undergoing rapid change or decay, they may be brought to a fair state of fertility. On the contrary, soils resulting from the disintegration of *trap*, or other *volcanic material*, contain all the more necessary elements of plant growth, and in an available condition.

THE REAL SOIL-MAKERS.

A soil may contain all the elements necessary to support plant growth, but yet may not be fertile. To be fertile the materials for the sustenance of plants must be available; that is, they must be in such conditions that the plant can get hold of them and assimilate them. Hence, the mechanical agents of decay wear, and disintegration can not make a fertile soil. The elements, after these forces have done their work, must be made soluble. The fine rock particle must be acted upon by the real soil-makers—chemical agencies—mainly the atmosphere.

CONDITIONS OF FERTILITY.

Here good farming comes in. By proper tillage the soils are turned over to the action of sun, wind

and rain. The capillarity is increased, and fertilizers of the proper character are made to aid the process. These are made to induce the four conditions of fertility—(1) easy penetrability by roots, (2) retentiveness, (3) color, and (4) texture. The last two are essential conditions in the absorption of the solar heat.

The *renewal* of the soil is secured by both natural and artificial means. As shown by Darwin by experiment and a long series of observations, earth worms do a great deal for the farmer. The worms burrowing through the soil loosen it up. They feed upon earth containing some vegetable mold; and this, in passing through their bodies, is made more available for plant. They, as well as the expansion caused by freezing, give greater capillarity to the soil.

These natural agents are largely aided by the artificial means—by the hoe, the harrow and the plow. Then further, the renewal may be aided by deep tillage, by subsoiling, and by the use of fertilizers.

The soils of Lancaster county are all chiefly soils of disintegration, and therefore partake of the nature of the rocks upon which they lie. The southern belt, comprising mainly the lands lying in the six lower townships, has soils derived for the greater part from gneisses and mica-schists. They are not nearly so fertile as those of the belt just north of it, but in some sections the cultivation of grain and tobacco, is carried on with good success.

The limestone soils, the most productive in the county, are in the central valley, and occupy an area of about 300 square miles. They have resulted not alone from decay of the rocks beneath, but have been further enriched by detritus brought from other areas. In a large part of the valley, therefore, the soil has the texture and fertility of the best of bottom lands.

The breaking-up of feld-spar and thorough mixing with sand and some other ingredients has further enriched this belt, and has at the same time produced extensive beds of brick-clay.

Just north of the limestone lands is a belt of shales stretching east and west for some distance through the county. The belt is broken, and occupies different ridges, often separated by valleys with entirely different soils.

The sandstone soils cover the mesozoic rocks of the northern border. They are very variable in color, texture and thickness, and often difficult to work. They lack retentiveness, but with skillful cultivation good crops have been raised. Though not producing so great a yield of grain per acre, the weight per bushel is heavier than that grown in limestone sections.

WOODLANDS ON THE DIFFERENT SOILS.

The primitive forrests of the central valley must have been stately and beautiful. Now only isolated woodlands remain, with stately oaks, walnuts and shell-barks, majestic elms and the beautiful ash in localities favorable to their growth.

In the other geological belts the trees are of somewhat smaller size, because of slower growth. But their wood is of finer grain.

SPRINGS.

The beautiful streams of Lancaster county are fed by springs that are abundant in nearly all sections. The character of the springs and of their waters vary with the geological formation. They are most abundant in the shale lands, where they are small and their waters soft. In the limestone belt the springs are of deeper origin, the waters are clearer and impregnated with carbonate of lime, which gives them their hardness. In this belt there are many beautiful springs, of strong flow and pure water. The Lititz Springs, in these respects, are justly celebrated. Others are no less remarkable, but lack the surroundings and the historic interest attached to Lititz.

The energy of the people in connection with the richest natural endowments of soil and climate has made Lancaster county preëminently the greatest agricultural section in the United States. With a total land-area of 622,720 acres, no less than 525,000 acres is under skillful and profitable cultivation. This leaves about 15 per cent. of the total area unproductive. But much of this, probably more than one-half, is forest land of high value, being covered with majestic oaks.

The county contains about 10,000 farms, thus making the average size of each farm about $52\frac{1}{2}$ acres of improved land. The residences and farm-

buildings are large and tastefully built. An air of comfort pervades the whole rural community. The houses are commodious, and in many cases artistic in structure and surroundings.

The value of farm property is about \$80,000,000. Adding to this the value of live stock, implements and utensils, the agricultural wealth of the county must be over \$100,000,000. This, with the \$30,000,000 at interest and money in bonds and invested in manufacturing in the towns, will make the entire wealth in this great county at least \$250,000,000.

Farming is carried to a high degree of perfection. The elements of plant-growth, as they have been taken from the soil by exhaustive tillage, have been restored by the use of good fertilizers, and so judiciously that the farms show constant improvement. After the thirty years of tobacco culture, the soil shows higher capabilities of production than prior to 1860. During these years over 400,000,000 pounds of tobacco have been marketed, worth over \$35,000,000. The annual crop is estimated at nearly 25,000,000 pounds.

The estimated value of all agricultural products is about \$10,000,000. And of this, the value of corn, wheat and oats forms no small part; since about 2,250,000 bushels of wheat are raised annually, with 3,250,000 bushels of corn and 1,500,000 bushels of oats. The corn and oats are largely used for home consumption. Cattle and horses are fattened upon it for the city markets, and the reve-

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nue from this industry exceeds \$500,000 every year.

Another important source of income is the dairy, producing about 4,000,000 pounds of butter. With only one city market to supply with milk and butter, the county still ranks high in dairy production. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, in 1878, stated that the best farming in the United States is done in this region, and the census of 1880 showed that this county produced fifty per cent. more agricultural products than any other county in the Union.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION.

EARLY MENNONITE SCHOOL IN PEQUEA VALLEY.

IN 1712 the Swiss Mennonite settlers in the Pequea valley, near the site of Willow Street, in the present West Lampeter township, erected a log structure to serve the two-fold purpose of a meeting-house for religious worship on Sunday, and for secular instruction during the week. The latter consisted chiefly in teaching the children to read and write. Such teaching was in accordance with the precepts of Menno Simon, the founder of the Mennonite sect, who advised his followers to teach their children to read and write, to spin and to do other necessary and proper labor suited to their ages and persons. The schools in the Pequea and Conestoga valleys are now among the best in the county.

SCHOOLS OF THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS AT EPHRATA.

In 1733 the Seventh Day Baptists established a school at Ephrata. This school was successfully conducted for many years. Among the branches taught were the classics, German and music. Much attention was devoted to a very peculiar kind of vocal music. Penmanship is believed to have been taught by two women who made some fine chirographical charts, or ink-paintings, which

are still in existence. This school was attended by pupils from abroad, and was one of the first boarding schools in America.

The first teachers of this Ephrata school were Conrad Beissel and Ludwig Hacker. Beissel was the founder and leader of the Seventh Day Baptists, and was a good teacher and an expert in music. He died in 1768. His successor, John Peter Miller, translated the Declaration of Independence into five different languages for the United States Government, and could speak Latin fluently.

In 1740 Ludwig Hacker formed a plan of holding a school on Saturday afternoon, the Sabbath of the Seventh Day Baptists. This was the first Sabbath school recorded in history. Ludwig Hacker conducted the school successfully thirty-seven years, until September, 1777, when the buildings were given to the United States Government for a hospital. Over 500 wounded American soldiers from the battle-field of Brandywine were cared for there. The Sabbath school was discontinued from that time. The noted old classical school was also finally closed.

EARLY MORAVIAN SCHOOLS.

In 1745 the Moravians established a school near Reamstown. The teachers occupied the school-house, and were instructed to teach the children of the community and to give religious instruction to the parents on Sunday whenever the regular minister was absent.

In 1748 the Warwick church and school-house were dedicated. This school opened in 1749, with the Rev. Leonard Schnell as teacher, and with four boys and three girls as pupils. In 1762 this school was removed to the village of Lititz, and was for many years conducted successfully by the Rev. Bernhard A. Grube. As there was no school within four miles of Lititz, this school was attended by the children of the adjacent country. The children of the Moravian Society at Lititz were taught in a school founded by the society, in the village, about the year 1758.* Grube's school for the boys from the country was afterward conducted by Christian Schropp. In 1815 John Beck took charge of this school, and soon gave it the reputation which it so long held as *John Beck's School for Boys*. John Beck remained in charge of that institution until 1865, a full half century.

In 1750 the Moravians built a church and school-house near Centreville, Mount Joy township. This church is yet standing, though the school-house is not in existence. In 1750 the Moravians also built a school-house in Lancaster.

In 1794 the Moravians at Lititz established their celebrated school for girls, *Linden Hall Seminary*, in that village. This institution soon ranked with the best ladies' seminaries of Pennsylvania, and has ever since remained in a flourishing condition.

* In 1758 the Moravians built a school-house at Lititz for the children of their society in the village.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF LANCASTER CITY.

As early as 1746 schools were established in Lancaster borough by German Protestants belonging to the Lutheran and German Reformed churches. These schools were at first intended only for the children of members of those churches. The teachers were the organists of the churches. As organists they were paid salaries by the church. As teachers they were paid by those who were able to pay, while the children of the poor were taught free of cost. These schools were very successful; and from 1745 to 1784 they afforded almost the only opportunities for education in the county, except the schools of Ephrata and Lititz and the classical school at the Pequea Presbyterian church in Salisbury township.

The highest ecclesiastical bodies of the Lutheran and German Reformed churches manifested great interest in these church schools of Lancaster city. The Reformed Synod of Amsterdam, in Holland, sent teachers and books here and elsewhere. In 1746 that synod sent the Rev. Michael Schlatter to establish schools. He succeeded very well in Lancaster. In 1752 the provincial authorities of Pennsylvania appointed a commission to establish schools in the province. Among the members of this commission were Governor James Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin and Conrad Weiser.

In 1750 the Moravians of Lancaster built a parsonage and school-house on the corner of Orange

and Market streets. These buildings are yet standing, though the school has been discontinued for many years. In 1750 this Moravian school was taught by George and Susan Ohneberg.

In 1760 the Reformed church had a school in Lancaster, taught by Mr. Stoy, and attended by sixty pupils. The early teachers of this school were sent there by the Reformed church in Holland, and the reports of the school were kept among the proceedings of the church there.

About 1780 an academy for boys was established in Lancaster by Jasper Yeates and others. The Yeates Academy was at first very successful, but was subsequently supplanted by Franklin College, which was opened in 1787, and was conducted under that name until 1821.

OLD SCHOOL IN CAERNARVON.

As early as 1750 the Bangor Church School was in operation in Caernarvon township. This was conducted under the auspices of the Bangor Episcopal church. In 1790 George Hudson and Nathan Evans left legacies to the Bangor church, minister and school. This school afterward became a private subscription school, but has long ago ceased to exist.

OLD SCHOOL IN SALISBURY.

As early as 1760 a noted classical school existed near the Pequá Presbyterian church, in Salisbury township. This school was founded and taught by the Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., and was a clas-

sical and theological institution of the highest character. Latin was the only language allowed to be spoken in the school-room, and any one who spoke a word in any other language was marked as a delinquent. One of the teachers who aided Rev. Dr. Smith was James Waddell, afterward the celebrated blind preacher of Virginia, the subject of William Wirt's composition entitled *The Blind Preacher*. Among the Rev. Dr. Smith's pupils were three of his sons—Samuel Stanhope Smith, John Blair Smith and William Smith. Samuel Stanhope Smith was the first president of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia.

The most eminent of Rev. Dr. Smith's pupils was John McMillan, D. D., the apostle of Presbyterianism in the West, and the founder of Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania—the famous preacher and teacher of theology in his log cabin. The Rev. Dr. McMillan sent more men into the ministry than any other man in America before the time of theological seminaries. Among others who attained prominence was an early Governor of Pennsylvania. Rev. Dr. Smith's school ended with his death, in 1793.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF EARL TOWNSHIP.

As early as 1765 a log school-house was standing at Laurel Hill, in Earl township. The same ground is still used for school purposes. In 1772 a school-house was built in Weaverland. About 1783 one was built in Hinkletown. In the same

year Jacob Carpenter taught a school at Bolmartown. These school-houses were all built by the voluntary contributions of the citizens.

In 1786 the Rev. Mr. Melzheimer and other public-spirited citizens established an English and German free school in New Holland. This school-house was built and furnished by contributions of money, building materials and personal services. It was a two-story log structure, and was formally dedicated December 26, 1787.

On the morning of that day the scholars, ministers, trustees, elders and church wardens of the Lutheran and German Reformed churches, and the members of those churches and members of other churches, both English and German, assembled at the parsonage, whence they marched in procession to the school-house. More than seven hundred persons were present. The dedication services on that occasion consisted of vocal music, an appropriate prayer, a suitable oration, and finally an eloquent discourse.

After 1838 the school directors of Earl township used the school-house for public school purposes. In 1857 the building was sold by authority of an act of the State Legislature, which directed that one-half of the proceeds should be given to the Lutheran church, and that the other half should be put on interest until the latter should amount to one thousand dollars. After that the income from the amount was to be used to support one or more schools in New Holland, during the

time when the common schools were not in session. In accordance with that act, schools have since been in session during the summer.

OLD SCHOOL IN DONEGAL.

It is known that as early as 1772 a log school-house stood near the old Donegal Presbyterian church, which had been erected in 1722, full half a century before. In this log edifice a parochial or church school was kept. This school-house was constructed of hewn oak; roof, floor and furniture consisting of that material. Here the common branches and the doctrines of the Presbyterian church were taught. A night school was also held once a week for those who were not able to attend the day school. This old Donegal school was supported by subscriptions, and the teachers "boarded round." The county court appointed trustees to visit the school once in six months. The school was discontinued when the public free schools came into existence.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF STRASBURG BOROUGH.

As early as 1790 a family school existed in Strasburg borough. This school was taught by the Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample, who received a number of students into his house. Mr. Sample's chief object was to aid young men to prepare themselves for the ministry. Some of his pupils afterward become very prominent Presbyterian clergymen.

About 1800 John Whiteside established a clas-

that this school is not to be closed.
It is a school of the highest type.
The school is a school of the highest type.

THE SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST TYPE

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THE SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST TYPE

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sical school in Strasburg borough, in which Latin, Greek and Hebrew were taught.

In 1808 a celebrated classical academy was established in Strasburg borough by the Rev. Robert Elliott, who was afterward a chaplain to Congress. This academy was attended by pupils from Delaware and Maryland, as well as from Pennsylvania. It was afterward conducted by Neal McCloy.

OLD SCHOOL IN LITTLE BRITAIN.

The Eastland school, in Little Britain township, was in existence as early as 1796.

THE SCHOOLS OF LANCASTER COUNTY FROM 1809 TO 1834.

Under the law of 1809, embracing the period from 1809 to 1834, little was done to educate the children of the mass of the people. There were few good teachers, except in the city, the boroughs and their vicinities. The furniture was rude; and there was no apparatus, no suitable text-books, no classification. The schools were called "poor schools," and were despised by the rich and shunned by the poor. Under the law of 1809 the schooling of the poor children was paid for by the county, and such children were classed as "poor scholars" or "county scholars." Thus the law created an unpleasant feeling of caste in the school and in the community. Many parents would keep their children at home, rather than say to the township assessor: "Put me on the *poor list*." Many poor children refused to go to school,

because they were taunted with the remark: "Oh, you are a county scholar."

Under the law of 1809 the expense of building school-houses was paid by voluntary contributions. Whenever a community desired a school-house, one was built at some point convenient to those who contributed toward its erection. The patrons of the school selected trustees, whose duty it was to take charge of the school property and to select a teacher for the school. If the teacher whom the trustees selected was able to obtain pupils enough to pay for his teaching, he would open the school. If not, he would look for a school elsewhere. The teacher was paid by his patrons, if they were able to do so; if not, the tuition of the children was paid by the county—bills for that purpose being presented by the teacher to the County Commissioners. The amount of pay for each pupil was two dollars per quarter, or three cents per day. The pupil's outfit cost one dollar, and consisted of an English Reader or a New Testament, a Comly's or Byerly's Spelling Book, a Pike's or Rose's Arithmetic, a slate and pencil, six sheets of foolscap paper stitched together, a small ink bottle in a broad cork stand, and a goose quill.

Next to the academies, the *family schools* were the best schools of that period. They were far better than the trustees' schools. The most enlightened and progressive school sentiment at this time exists in the localities where those family schools existed.

ACTION OF CITIZENS OF STRASBURG IN FAVOR OF FREE SCHOOLS.

About 1829 or 1830 some enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Strasburg borough organized a movement to secure free schools. These were George Hoffman, Alexander Hood and Henry Spielhman. They called a special meeting of the citizens in the Jackson street school-house to petition the State Legislature for a system of free schools. The petition was presented to the Legislature. This was the only action taken in this direction at this time in the county, except in the city of Lancaster.

In 1835 a public meeting was held at the same place to protest against the proposed repeal of the free school law of 1834. Samuel Spielhman and B. B. Gonder were appointed a committee to go to Harrisburg to present the protest to the Legislature. The people of Strasburg and its vicinity were always very active in every movement in favor of free schools. Among those citizens who made earnest and effective efforts in that direction were George Hoffman, Alexander Hood, Henry Spielhman, sr., Benjamin Herr, Joseph Bowman, James McPhail and others.

THE FREE SCHOOL LAW OF 1834.

The greatest event in the educational history of Pennsylvania was the passage by the State Legislature of the free school law of 1834. This beneficent act provided for the establishment of public free schools throughout the State wherein the

children of all parents, rich and poor, might be educated at the public expense. Each city, borough and township was to constitute a separate school district, whose schools were to be maintained by general taxation. Each district was to have a board of school directors for the management of its school affairs, the employment of teachers, etc. Each township was given six directors, and each city and borough a certain number in proportion to population. The directors were to be elected for a term of three years by the voters at the yearly city, borough and township elections; one-third of the directors of each district being elected each year.

THE FREE SCHOOLS FROM 1834 TO 1854.

Under the school laws of 1834 and 1836 the public schools of Lancaster county increased in numbers and efficiency. At the end of these twenty years there were some good schools in Lancaster city and in the various boroughs of the county. There were also some good schools in some of the townships.* But in many the modes of teaching were very defective. Teachers were indifferent and incompetent, classification was wanting, and little attention was given to the young pupils. There were, however, some very excellent teachers. Some of the directors also took great interest in the schools.

*In those of Manor, East Donegal, the Hempfields, the Lampeters, Pequea, Conestoga, Strasburg, Paradise, Earl, Bart and several others.

THE FREE SCHOOLS SINCE 1854.

The school law of 1854 provided for a County Superintendent of Common Schools for each county in Pennsylvania, to be elected every three years by the directors of the county. The duties of the County Superintendents are to examine those who apply for positions as teachers in the common schools, to visit these schools each term, to hold an annual County Teachers' Institute and to report yearly the educational progress of the county. Under the County Superintendency the common schools have been gradually advancing in every respect. The Normal School law of 1857, which brought into existence the State Normal Schools, has been the means of supplying most excellent teachers. The County Superintendency and the State Normal Schools are the agencies to which the progress of the common schools is indebted. The following have been the County Superintendents of Common Schools of Lancaster county :

JAMES P. WICKERSHAM, from 1854 to 1856, when he resigned.

JOHN C. CRUMBAUGH, from 1856 until his death in January, 1859.

DAVID EVANS, from 1859 to 1872.

B. F. SHAUB, from 1872 to 1883, when he resigned.

MILTON J. BRECHT, since 1883.

ACCEPTANCE OF FREE SCHOOLS BY THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The present free school system was accepted by the various school districts of Lancaster county, as follows :

IN 1834.

East Donegal,	Marietta borough,	West Hempfield,
East Hempfield,	Manor,	Washington borough,
Strasburg borough,	Bart,	Drumore,
Cærnarvon, and four others.		

IN 1836.

Columbia borough,	Conestoga,	Conoy,
West Donegal,	Lampeter,	Little Britain,
Strasburg township,	Salisbury,	Martic,
Coleraine,	Rapho,	Manheim borough.
Earl,		

IN 1838.

Lancaster city.

IN 1842.

Mount Joy township.

IN 1843 AND 1844.

Lancaster township,	Ephrata township,	Leacock,
Sadsbury and Elizabethtown borough.		

IN 1846.

East Cocalico.

IN 1847 AND 1848.

Brecknock,	West Earl,	Elizabeth township,
Manheim township,	Warwick,	Upper Leacock.
Penn,		

IN 1868.

West Cocalico.

The new townships and boroughs which have been founded since the passage of the free school law have all accepted the free school system since their formation, so that the beneficent system exists in every district.

FIRST TEACHERS' MEETING—SCHOOL JOURNAL.

The first teachers' meeting in Lancaster county was held in Lancaster, in June, 1850, about twenty teachers being present. At a subsequent meeting this society adopted the name of the *Lan-*

caster County Educational Society, which lasted until 1860. At a meeting of this society, in January, 1852, it was resolved to establish a monthly educational publication to be edited by Thomas H. Burrowes. This was the origin of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, which first appeared in February, 1852.

ORIGIN OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In November, 1852, the Lancaster County Educational Society met at Strasburg, and resolved to hold Institutes for the special improvement of teachers in the branches of study and in methods of teaching. This was the first move to organize a Teachers' Institute in Lancaster county. At this meeting the society appointed seven delegates to the Educational State Convention which met in Harrisburg, December 28, 1852. The first Teachers' Institute in Lancaster county, which was also the first one held in Eastern Pennsylvania, met in Lancaster, in January, 1853, with 169 members present.

ORIGIN OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MILLERSVILLE.

At the first Teachers' Institute, just referred to, Professor J. P. Wickersham offered a resolution in favor of the establishment of County Superintendents and of State Normal Schools. This resolution was adopted unanimously and was sent to the State Legislature. The second meeting of the Institute, in September, 1853, took similar action.

The third meeting of the Institute, at Hinkletown, in November, 1854, adopted a resolution calling upon the County Superintendent to call a County Teachers' Institute to remain in session three months. The County Superintendent, Professor J. P. Wickersham, declared his willingness to hold such an Institute if he could find suitable buildings. The trustees of the Millersville Academy offered their building to the County Superintendent, and agreed to pay \$1,000 toward the expenses of the Institute. This offer was readily accepted; and the three months' Institute was held in the Millersville Academy, in the summer of 1855, under County Superintendent Wickersham's direction. The school was called the *Lancaster County Normal Institute*. Its wonderful success induced the trustees to continue the school as a permanent institution; and it became the *Lancaster County Normal School*, on November 1, 1855, with John F. Stoddard as principal. In the fall of 1856 Professor Wickersham resigned the office of County Superintendent, and became principal of the new County Normal School, which became the first *State Normal School* of Pennsylvania on December 2, 1859.

DISTRICT INSTITUTES.

The first *District Teachers' Institute* in Lancaster county was held in the Jackson street school-house, in Strasburg borough, by the teachers of Strasburg borough and township, July 12, 1851. Among the leaders in the movement were D. S. Kieffer, Amos

The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a body of men who are not only interested in the health of the individual but also in the health of the community. This is a body of men who are not only interested in the health of the individual but also in the health of the community. This is a body of men who are not only interested in the health of the individual but also in the health of the community.

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Row, E. Lamborn and T. K. White. This Institute adopted eight progressive resolutions, and elected five delegates to the *Lancaster County Teachers' Convention* held in Lancaster, August 2, 1851. There have since been District Institutes in various townships of the county.

UNDER THE ACT OF 1809.

Franklin College closed in 1821 for some years, as did also the private classical academy some time afterward. Under the law of 1809 a number of schools were opened in Lancaster city for the education of poor children, but the teachers were incompetent.

UNDER THE ACT OF 1821.

On April 1, 1822, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act to provide for the education of the children of the city and boroughs of Lancaster county at the public expense. Under this law the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county appointed twelve directors each year, and the expenses of the schools were paid out of the county treasury. A large school-house was erected on the south-east corner of Prince and Chestnut streets, and was opened for the instruction of boys and girls in 1823.

General Lafayette visited this school in 1824 and addressed the children. The girls were taught needle-work. This school lasted until 1838, when the present free school system was adopted by Lancaster city. The building is now used for school purposes by the city school board.

LANCASTER COUNTY ACADEMY.

In April, 1827, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act incorporating the *Lancaster County Academy*. This academy lasted until May 15, 1839, when the buildings were conveyed to the trustees of Franklin College, which again opened and used those buildings until 1853, when it was consolidated with Marshall College under the name of Franklin and Marshall College.

THE ABBEVILLE INSTITUTE.

The *Abbeville Institute* was incorporated in 1835, and was an academy of high rank. Its leading founders were Dr. John L. Atlee, Bishop Samuel Bowman and Honorable A. L. Hayes. This institution lasted only a few years.

LADIES' SEMINARY.

In 1843 a ladies' seminary was conducted successfully in Lancaster by James Damant.

YEATES INSTITUTE.

The *Yeates Institute* of Lancaster was incorporated August 18, 1857, for the education of young men in all the customary branches of a thorough academical course of learning. The institution was named after Miss Catharine Yeates, who liberally endowed it. The school was once closed, but reopened September 1, 1878. In 1880 it was removed to the present building at the northeast corner of Duke and Walnut streets, which had just been erected on a lot purchased the year before.

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ACADEMIES IN SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.

In 1822 an academy was in operation north of the Gap, in Salisbury township, taught by John Dickinson, father of the celebrated Miss Anna Dickinson. In 1842 *Bellevue Academy* was in operation in Salisbury township, taught by the Rev. Mr. Timlow.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES AT MARIETTA.

An academy for boys was established in Marietta borough in 1833 by the Rev. Timothy Simpson, but it was soon discontinued. In 1836 a female seminary was established in Marietta, but this institution finally became a public school. In 1836 *Susquehanna Institute* was established by a joint stock company. Edwin A. Leiker, an accomplished scholar, was principal of this institution. Honorable John J. Libhart, James Melhaffey and A. N. Cassel were prominent trustees. The institution proved a financial failure, and the building in which it was held afterward became a private residence. In 1845 *Marietta Academy* was established, with James Pyle Wickersham as principal, and was in successful operation until May, 1854, when Professor Wickersham was elected the first County Superintendent of Lancaster county. Both sexes were admitted to this Academy, and much attention was given to preparing teachers for their work. The library had over 500 volumes. The building was afterward used for a boarding-house.

EPHRATA ACADEMY.

In 1814 the few remaining members of the

THE first of the great events of the American Revolution was the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. This declaration was a formal statement of the colonies' separation from Great Britain, and it was a declaration of the colonies' right to self-government. The declaration was signed by the delegates to the Continental Congress, and it was a declaration of the colonies' right to self-government.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

An early step for the colonies was the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. This declaration was a formal statement of the colonies' separation from Great Britain, and it was a declaration of the colonies' right to self-government. The declaration was signed by the delegates to the Continental Congress, and it was a declaration of the colonies' right to self-government. The declaration was a formal statement of the colonies' separation from Great Britain, and it was a declaration of the colonies' right to self-government. The declaration was signed by the delegates to the Continental Congress, and it was a declaration of the colonies' right to self-government.

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THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

old society of the the Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata were incorporated by the State Legislature. In 1837 this corporation founded the *Ephrata Academy*. This institution was in operation until 1855, when the building was leased to the school board of Ephrata township, and it has ever since been used for public school purposes.

INSTITUTIONS AT MT. JOY.

In 1837 *Cedar Hill Female Seminary* was established near Mount Joy by Rev. Nehemiah Dodge, an enthusiastic teacher and an active worker in every good cause. This seminary became a flourishing and celebrated institution, and at various times was attended by young ladies from eleven different States. In 1874 Professor David Denlinger became principal, and both sexes were admitted to the institution, the name being changed to *Cedar Hill Seminary*. This institution under Professor Denlinger's charge lasted several years, and belonged to the estate of its founder. In 1838 *Mount Joy Institute* for boys was established by J. H. Brown as principal, but was not long in operation. In 1851 *Mount Joy Academy* was chartered. E. L. Moore and J. W. Simonton were associate principals of this institution, which flourished for some years, but was after a time discontinued. In 1865 the building was purchased by the State for a Soldiers' Orphan School, and was used for that purpose until 1889.

STRASBURG ACADEMY.

In 1839 the *Strasburg Academy* was founded by

The history of the American people is a story of the struggle for freedom and independence. It is a story of the brave men and women who fought for the rights of the oppressed and the weak. It is a story of the great leaders who inspired the people to rise up and demand justice. It is a story of the many hardships and sacrifices that were made in the name of a better future.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The American people have a long and glorious history. They have fought for freedom and independence, and they have built a great nation. They have made many sacrifices and hardships, but they have always stood firm in their belief in the rights of the individual. They have been a people of great courage and great faith. They have been a people who have always looked to the future with hope and optimism. They have been a people who have always been proud of their achievements and their accomplishments. They have been a people who have always been a source of inspiration and hope for the rest of the world.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

the Rev. David McCarter. This was one of the most flourishing academies in the county for many years, and was attended by students from all the States from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. Mr. McCarter was principal until 1853, and three assistant teachers were employed. This academy lasted until 1858, and the building was afterward sold and converted into a private residence. The public high school of Strasburg borough now fills the place made vacant by the discontinuance of the academy.

INSTITUTIONS AT PARADISE.

In 1842 the *Paradise Academy* was in operation, with Enos Stevens as principal. In 1854 the *Young Ladies' Seminary* at Paradise was founded under the principalship of the Rev. Dr. Killi Kelly, but was soon closed on account of financial troubles. The building was used awhile for a Soldiers' Orphan School, and since for a private residence. Another *Paradise Academy* was founded by a stock company in 1859, and flourished for several years under the management of E. J. Rogers, but was discontinued in 1865. The building was sold, and has since been used for a private residence.

CHESTNUT LEVEL ACADEMY.

The *Chestnut Level Academy* was founded in 1852. P. W. Housekeeper, Esq., donated an acre of land and \$150 for its use, and others contributed sums of \$75 each. The trustees then borrowed money to erect a large boarding-house, thus in-

volving them in debt. The buildings were sold at Sheriff's sale to Sanders McCullough, who presented them to the Presbyterian Church, which still owns them and now leases them for school purposes. The citizens of the surrounding country still liberally patronize the academy.

CHURCHTOWN ACADEMY.

The Presbyterian Church established the *Churchtown Academy*, in Carnarvon township, in 1854, with James E. Giffin as its first principal. The trustees afterward leased the building to Thomas H. Reifsnyder, who conducted the academy until 1872, when it was finally closed. The buildings are yet standing.

UNION HIGH SCHOOL IN COLERAINE.

The *Union High School*, in Coleraine township, was founded in 1859 by James W. Andrews, who became its first principal. This was designed for the education of both sexes.

WAGNER'S ACADEMY.

In 1874 *Wagner's Academy* for boys was established in Lancaster township, just outside the limits of Lancaster city. J. H. B. Wagner was principal of this academy, which was under Catholic control, and which was attended by students from abroad.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

There are several parochial schools in Lancaster city, connected respectively with the three Catholic churches, with Zion's Lutheran church, and with St. James' Episcopal church. There is a

Catholic parochial school in Marietta borough. In 1877 a kindergarten school was established in Lancaster city by the Misses Gleim, of Lebanon. The *Children's Home School* furnishes excellent school privileges to the poor, friendless children of that institution.

SOLDIER'S ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

In 1864 and 1865 the Pennsylvania Legislature passed bills providing for the establishment of *Soldiers' Orphan Schools* in the State. On June 16, 1864, Honorable Thomas H. Burrowes was commissioned Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

AT STRASBURG AND MOUNT JOY.

On December 20, 1864, a Soldiers' Orphan School was opened at Strasburg, with Professor J. R. Carothers as principal. In 1865 the State bought the academy buildings at Mount Joy, and removed the school from Strasburg to that place the same year. The Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphan School prospered until it was closed in 1889. On December 1, 1867, Professor Jesse Kennedy became principal, having bought the buildings. Professor Kennedy remained in charge until September, 1877, when State Senator George W. Wright, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, bought the buildings and took charge of the school.

AT PARADISE.

A Soldiers' Orphan School was for some time held in the old academy building in Paradise, but this school has been closed for some years.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AT LITITZ.

(LINDEN HALL.)

Linden Hall Seminary, at Lititz, was opened in 1794. It was first conducted partly in the *Sister's House* and partly in an adjacent house. The new building, built expressly for school purposes, was first occupied in 1804. It is 100 feet long, 60 feet wide, and three stories high. In the basement is a large dining-room. In the first and second stories are the school rooms, principal's residence, and a chapel designed for religious devotion. The third story consists of a dormitory and a sick room. In the rear of the building is a large yard, with a pavilion, seats, swings, etc., for the pleasure and amusement of the pupils. The institution has an extensive library. The course of instruction is designed to afford a practical education to young ladies. Considerable attention is given to instruction in music, and ornamental needle-work is taught with rare success. Each school-room is constantly under the supervision of a teacher, who has a watchful eye over her respective pupils. The principal is aided in his work by a vice-principal. This institution of a century has enjoyed an uninterrupted career of prosperity, and has during this entire period ranked with the best ladies' seminaries of Pennsylvania. It is conducted on a plan adopted several centuries ago in Europe, and has had students from almost every State of the Union.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S ACADEMY AT LITITZ.

(JOHN BECK'S SCHOOL.)

As we have seen, there were two schools at Lititz in the early days of the village—the Warwick school for children from the surrounding country not belonging to the Moravian society, and the one belonging to the society and conducted by the Rev. Bernhard A. Grube. As Warwick township became more settled, the country children were no more sent to school in the village. The village school for boys was conducted for many years by Christian Schropp. In 1815 John Beck took charge of the school, which he conducted for fifty years, until he resigned in 1865. John Beck was one of the most famous and successful teachers of his time. His school for boys, or *Young Gentlemen's Academy*, obtained a wide reputation, and was attended by students from many States and from Canada and the West Indies. When Mr. Beck took charge of the school it was held in an old building. In 1822 the present brick building was erected on the same spot, and as the number of pupils increased each year the large building formerly called the *Brother's House* was used for the school. As the school increased, Mr. Beck, as principal, was assisted by other teachers. The institution remained in active operation about twenty years after Mr. Beck's retirement.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

This institution was established in 1863 by Rev.

J. T. Beckler, who died in 1876, when the institution was closed permanently.

ABRAHAM BECK'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

(AUDUBON VILLA.)

This school was established in 1865 by Abraham Beck, and is still in successful operation..

ORIGIN OF FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.

This institution—the leading college of the Reformed Church in the United States—owes its origin to the consolidation or union of two older institutions, Franklin College at Lancaster, and Marshall College at Mercersberg, which consolidation took place in 1853.

LANCASTER HIGH SCHOOL.

The *Lancaster High School*, founded by Jasper Yeates and other gentlemen about 1780 for the education of their sons, and which closed several years later on account of the teacher's violent temper, suggested the establishment of another.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

On March 10, 1787, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act incorporating an institution at Lancaster named *Franklin College*, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. This institution was under the management of a board of trustees. The act of incorporation provided that the youth should be taught in the German, English, Latin, Greek and other learned languages, in theology, in the useful arts, sciences and literature. The College was endowed with ten thousand acres of land. It was

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opened in 1786 as a Grammar School, with a professor of the Latin and Greek languages and a professor of mathematics. A German named Melsheimer was the first principal. Franklin College prospered until 1821, when it was closed, being not reopened until 1839.

LANCASTER COUNTY ACADEMY AND FRANKLIN COLLEGE

As already noticed, the State Legislature incorporated the Lancaster County Academy April 14, 1827, and granted a donation of \$3,000 to the institution as a gift from the State on the condition that at least four poor children should always be educated there free. As also noticed, the trustees bought a lot on North Line street, Lancaster, where they erected the academy in 1828. The academy was opened with a competent teacher, and prospered until 1839, when, in pursuance of an act of the State Legislature authorizing the arrangement, the academy buildings were conveyed to the trustees of Franklin College, which was reopened as a respectable classical academy.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.

In 1835 Marshall College was established by the Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to which place the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States was removed from York in 1837. The Reformed Church bought out the Lutheran interest in Franklin College; and in April, 1850, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act

for the consolidation of Franklin College with Marshall College, the latter institution being thus removed from Mercersburg to Lancaster, thus ending its history as a separate institution. The two colleges thus became a united institution at Lancaster, under the name of *Franklin and Marshall College*. The new college charter went into effect when the board of trustees first met in January, 1853. The college opened in May, 1853; and the event was formally solemnized by a public celebration in Fulton Hall in the evening of June 7, 1853.

The college was conducted in the Franklin College building on North Lime Street until April, 1856. The city and county of Lancaster raised a fund of \$25,000, which was used in purchasing a fine tract of ground on the west side of the city and erecting a college building thereon. The new building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, May 16, 1856. Each of the two literary societies of the college erected a large, beautiful and commodious hall. The hall of the *Gæthean Literary Society* is on the south side of the college building, and that of the *Diagnothian Literary Society* is on the north side. These two halls thus hold the relation of wings to the college edifice, and were formally opened on Tuesday, July 28, 1857. Since then Franklin and Marshall College has had a wonderful career of prosperity.

Franklin and Marshall College is under the immediate care of the Reformed Church, but one-third of its board of trustees are members of other

The first of these was the establishment of a permanent government for the territory. This was done by the passage of the Organic Act of 1802, which provided for a territorial government with a governor and judges. The second was the establishment of a permanent capital for the territory. This was done by the passage of the Act of 1805, which provided for the establishment of a permanent capital at Santa Fe. The third was the establishment of a permanent court for the territory. This was done by the passage of the Act of 1807, which provided for the establishment of a permanent court at Santa Fe.

The fourth was the establishment of a permanent military force for the territory. This was done by the passage of the Act of 1809, which provided for the establishment of a permanent military force at Santa Fe. The fifth was the establishment of a permanent civil service for the territory. This was done by the passage of the Act of 1811, which provided for the establishment of a permanent civil service at Santa Fe. The sixth was the establishment of a permanent police force for the territory. This was done by the passage of the Act of 1813, which provided for the establishment of a permanent police force at Santa Fe. The seventh was the establishment of a permanent fire department for the territory. This was done by the passage of the Act of 1815, which provided for the establishment of a permanent fire department at Santa Fe. The eighth was the establishment of a permanent health department for the territory. This was done by the passage of the Act of 1817, which provided for the establishment of a permanent health department at Santa Fe. The ninth was the establishment of a permanent education department for the territory. This was done by the passage of the Act of 1819, which provided for the establishment of a permanent education department at Santa Fe. The tenth was the establishment of a permanent public works department for the territory. This was done by the passage of the Act of 1821, which provided for the establishment of a permanent public works department at Santa Fe.

religious denominations. It is thus a public interest in the full sense of the term—an interest in which the State is as much concerned as the Church. There is a great deal of local interest and pride felt in the institution. It thus holds a double relation to the Reformed Church and to the community around it. It is the leading college of the Reformed Church in the United States. The centennial of the establishment of Franklin College was held in June, 1887. The college commencement is always held early in June of each year. The anniversaries of the literary societies of the college are held shortly before the commencement. The president of the college now is Dr. John S. Stahr.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL ACADEMY.

In 1853 the trustees of Franklin and Marshall College founded Franklin and Marshall Academy, designed as a preparatory school for the college, and under the supervision of the college faculty, but being no part of the college proper.

REFORMED THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States has been at Lancaster since 1871, and uses the buildings of Franklin and Marshall College. This theological seminary was founded at Carlisle in 1825; removed to York in 1829; to Mercersburg, in Franklin county, in 1837; and to Lancaster in 1871. It is the oldest educational institution of the Reformed

Church in the United States, and is open to students of all Christian denominations.

LANCASTER COUNTY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

This flourishing institution owed its origin directly to the influence of the first County Superintendent of Lancaster County, J. P. Wickersham. During a visit to Millersville, Professor Wickersham alluded in a public lecture to the project of founding a Normal School for the training of teachers. The trustees of the new building designed for an academy at Millersville offered this building to the County Superintendent without charge. He accepted their offer, and opened the *Lancaster County Normal Institute* at Millersville in April, 1855, with 135 students, the term being three months.

LANCASTER COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The trustees at once enlarged the buildings for a permanent Normal School, and the *Lancaster County Normal School* opened about November 1, 1855, with Professor John F. Stoddard as principal. In 1856 Mr. Stoddard resigned, whereupon the trustees elected County Superintendent Wickersham as principal. Mr. Wickersham then resigned the County Superintendency, and took charge of the Normal School, which he launched on an unbroken career of prosperity. From 1855 to 1859 the institution, under the title of the *Lancaster County Normal School*, was wholly in private hands; but was virtually doing the work of a State Normal School, as its students came from all

parts of Pennsylvania, and its special aim was to train teachers.

THE FIRST STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School Law of Pennsylvania, prepared by the Honorable Thomas H. Burrowes, became a law May 20, 1857. On December 2, 1859, the Lancaster County Normal School at Millersville became a *State Normal School*—the first institution of that kind in Pennsylvania. The State has ever since granted it appropriations, and incurred the expense of supplying certificates and diplomas. In 1860 the ladies' building was erected, in the lower story of which were the rooms of the *Model School*. The pupils in this department were taught by students of the Normal. M. D. Wickersham, brother of J. P. Wickersham, was principal of this school until the fall of 1861, when he was succeeded by John V. Montgomery, who remained its principal for a number of years.

The number of students attending the State Normal School continued to increase yearly for a number of years, and it was the largest institution of the kind in the United States for a time. In 1875 the number of students in attendance was about 650. Under Professor Wickersham's management the institution was put on a firm foundation of prosperity.

In the fall of 1866 Professor Wickersham resigned the principalship, to accept the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools, to which he had been appointed by Governor Curtin. Pro-

fessor Edward Brooks, who had been connected with the school since 1855, and who was at that time its popular professor of mathematics, then became principal, and remained in this position seventeen years. In 1869 a large addition was made to the ladies' building. The great growth of the school made larger accommodations necessary, and a new building was erected in 1874. The building consists of library halls, chapel, recitation rooms and a large dining-room.

In 1875 an additional story was put on the gentlemen's building. Dr. Edward Brooks retired from the principalship in the fall of 1883, and was succeeded by Professor B. F. Shaub. In the fall of 1887 Professor Shaub retired from the principalship, and was succeeded by Dr. E. O. Lyte, a graduate of the institution, and who had been a teacher and professor in the school for twenty years. Under Dr. Lyte's able management the school has taken new strides. In 1890 a gymnasium building was erected.

MECHANICS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The *Mechanics' Library Association*, founded in 1829 by some mechanics of Lancaster city for the benefit of their fellows and of apprentices, is the oldest literary organization in Lancaster county. This association has now a large circulating library, and deserves credit for introducing serial lectures and night schools into Lancaster city.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES AT MARIETTA.

A *Lyceum of Natural Sciences* was organized at Marietta in 1837, through the efforts of Josiah Hol-

brook. In 1874 the *Marietta Lyceum of Natural History* was incorporated. This society has a large collection of specimens and a fine library.

ATHENÆUM AND HISTORICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

In 1857 the *Historical, Agricultural and Mechanical Society* was organized in Lancaster city; and in 1858 the *Athenæum* was also organized in the city. In 1860 the two societies were consolidated into one association, called the *Athenæum and Historical, Agricultural and Mechanical Society*. This society has not been in active operation for some years.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

In 1862 Professor S. S. Rathvon, the noted entomologist, and other citizens organized the *Linnean Society* in Lancaster city. This association has since been one of the most important scientific societies in Eastern Pennsylvania. It has a very large and valuable collection of specimens in almost every department of natural science. It also has papers and books of rare value.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In 1867 the *Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Lancaster County* was organized. During its earlier years it published a monthly paper called the *Lancaster Farmer*.

LANCASTER COUNTY LYCEUM.

The Lancaster County Lyceum was organized in 1836; and John Beck, the well-known teacher of Lititz, was its first president. It did not last long.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

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EASTLAND LYCEUM.

The *Eastland Lyceum*, in Little Britain township, was organized in 1841, mainly through the efforts of Mary Fell. The lyceum erected a hall in 1844, but has not been in active operation since 1860.

LANCASTER CITY LYCEUM.

The *Lancaster City Lyceum* was established in 1852, but soon discontinued, and its valuable collection of apparatus was placed in the city high school.

LITITZ LYCEUM.

The *Lititz Lyceum*, founded in 1870, soon had a library and reading-room.

PIONEER LITERARY SOCIETY.

The *Pioneer Literary Society*, in West Donegal township, was founded in 1872. It built for itself *Pioneer Hall*, costing about \$1000, and collected a large library.

OTHER LYCEUMS.

During the winter season lyceums are in active operation in various parts of the county.

JULIANA LIBRARY.

The *Juliana Library* was founded in Lancaster in 1765 by Thomas Penn, and was named in honor of his wife, Juliana Penn. It was merged into another library which was finally sold.

MECHANICS' LIBRARY.

The *Mechanics' Library* was founded in Lancaster in 1829 by the Mechanics' Library Association.

ATHENÆUM LIBRARY.

The *Athenæum Library* was founded in Lancas-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

The University of Chicago Press, in its history, has been a leading publisher of books and pamphlets in the English language. The press was founded in 1837, and has since that time been a leading publisher of books and pamphlets in the English language.

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ter in 1859 by two associations, one called the *Athenæum*, and the other named the *Historical, Agricultural and Mechanical Society*.

Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY AND FREE READING ROOM.

The library and free reading room of the Young Men's Christian Association of Lancaster was established in 1872.

WORKINGMEN'S LIBRARY.

The *Workingmen's Library* was established at Lancaster in 1890, by Hamilton Assembly, Knights of Labor.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

. In 1873 a Public School Library was established at Strasburg, through the exertions of the school board of that borough, in accordance with the provisions of the school law. A Public School Library had existed for some years in the borough of Columbia. Within the last few years public school libraries have sprung up in all parts of the county.

CHAPTER XIII.

EARLY PRINTING.

THE Solitary Brethren of the community at Ephrata possessed as early as 1743 or 1744 such facilities for printing as existed nowhere else in the county. They owned a rude printing-press, and operated a paper-mill and book-bindery. In 1745 a book, entitled *Apples of Gold in Vessels of Silver, Beautiful Words and Truths Necessary to Salvation*, was issued from their press. It was followed by many books and pamphlets, in number about 100, one of the most noted of which was the *Chronicon Ephratense*, published in 1786.

The rarest of their publications at the present time are some of the *pamphlets*. One of these was on a *Comet*, and was designed to show that the comet was sent as a warning.

This community took the initiative in issuing school-books. As early as 1786 they had published a *Kurz Gefasstes*, 2nd edition, which was used in their own schools. The book corresponds to a speller and reader combined, grading from a primary to about a secondary school reader.

In 1747 the Brethren entered into a contract to translate from the Dutch language into German, and to print the Mennonites' *Great Book of Martyrs*. The first volume appeared in 1748, and the

second in 1749. The next copy in the German language in America was published in Lancaster in 1814. Subsequently it was translated by Rupp, and issued with imprint near Lampeter Square, in 1837, but actually printed in Lancaster. This work did not appear in America again until 1889.

No Bible was ever issued from the Ephrata press, but in 1787 they printed a New Testament in the German language.

Most of the publications of the Ephrata Brethren were on theological subjects and music. They wrote all of their own hymns and set them to a peculiar music. Some of these were published, while others remained in manuscript, embellished with ornamental figures and letters.

In Lancaster printing was begun about 1747 by James Coulter, who issued first a pamphlet. An almanac was printed in 1751 by James Chatten.

It is generally understood that there existed in Octoraro a press contemporary with the one at Ephrata. Nothing definite, however, is known except that from it there probably was issued a small local paper.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

Before and during the Revolution there were several newspapers published in Lancaster county in both the English and German languages. The first one ever printed in Lancaster city was the *Lancaster Gazette*. This was issued in 1752 by S. Miller and S. Holland, and was a bi-weekly newspaper. It had but a transient existence, the

... was published in London in 1789. It was written by John ... and it was the first of a series of ...

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last issue being that of June, 1753. After that, until 1778, there was no newspaper published. In that year *Die Pennsylvanische Zeitung* was issued. The Supreme Executive Council being then in session in Lancaster, five hundred copies were subscribed for by them and circulated gratuitously. This was at the time the British were in possession of Philadelphia. On their withdrawal in the summer of that year to New York, the Council returned to Philadelphia; and with that event the publication of the paper ceased. Numerous other newspapers were started, seemed to flourish for a short season, then collapsed. In 1808 a German paper was issued in this city under the name of *Der Volksfreund und Beobachter*. The first editor was William Hamilton. It is now published by John Baer's Sons.

On the 8th day of August, 1787, appeared the first number of the *Neu Unparthenische Lancaster Zeitung und Arozeige Nochruechter*. This paper, under different names, was issued for a number of years. The present *Lancaster Intelligencer* may be said to have been begun in 1794, under the name of the *Lancaster Journal*. This was afterward united with the *Daily Advertiser*, and after several changes of editorship, took the name of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, under which name it is published to-day.

The first daily newspaper in Lancaster was the *Express*, founded in 1856. This continued to exist for twenty years. The other daily and

The first of these was the fact that the British had been driven out of the continent of North America. This was a great blow to the British, as it showed that the Americans were capable of defeating them in a conventional battle. The second was the fact that the British had been driven out of the continent of North America. This was a great blow to the British, as it showed that the Americans were capable of defeating them in a conventional battle. The third was the fact that the British had been driven out of the continent of North America. This was a great blow to the British, as it showed that the Americans were capable of defeating them in a conventional battle.

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weekly journals of Lancaster city and of the other towns of the county have mostly been founded within the last fifty years.

It is not necessary to name all the numerous papers which have at different times risen and fallen in Lancaster city, nor would it be interesting.

Besides the Lancaster papers, there are weekly papers published in the principal towns of the county. There are three at Columbia. Marietta, Mount Joy, Manheim, Lititz and Christiana each have two. Elizabethtown, Ephrata, New Holland and Denver have one each.

The four dailies of Lancaster supply their readers with all the latest local and general news. The six weeklies, two in German, have a large circulation throughout the county.

Steam and electric presses have taken the place of the old hand presses.

CHAPTER XIV.

RELIGION.

RELIGION IN THE COUNTY.

AMONG the early emigrants to Pennsylvania almost every Protestant sect was represented. We have learned that many of these people came here to escape persecution in Europe. Among them were numerous representatives of non-resistant sects, such as the German and Swiss Mennonites. These people, of plain and simple tastes and habits, found here that freedom of conscience which was denied them in their own country. In Pennsylvania there never existed a union of church and state. Thus their religious faith and practice was never interfered with by colonial or State authority, and the adherents of other churches exercised only toleration toward them. The Golden Rule as practiced in letter and spirit among all religious denominations in this State greatly augmented the influence of the generous, wise and friendly policy of its founder.

VARIOUS RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

In Lancaster city and county we find well established churches with large congregations, of Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Methodists, Baptists and Reformed. The Evangelical Association, Church of God, the Moravians,

the Winebrennarians, the Swedenborgians, are also represented here.

The Quakers have meeting-houses in the southern and south-eastern parts of the county. The Menonites, the Reformed Mennonites, the Amish and the Dunkers have numerous places of worship in the rural parts of the county. In the north-western part are found the River Brethren, who hold their religious services largely in the houses of the members. Few places of public worship exist among them. In Lancaster city the Hebrews have a synagogue.

Among the early German settlers of the county were a great many Lutherans, and the Trinity Lutheran church was organized as early as 1733.

Here the Rev. Dr. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg occasionally officiated. His son, the renowned Dr. Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, was pastor of the congregation from 1780 until his death in 1815, a period of thirty-five years. A German Reformed, now Reformed, church was established here by the Rev. Michael Schlatter, of St. Gall, Switzerland. This sect increased in numbers very rapidly, many of the early German settlers of the county holding to that faith when they came to America.

The Moravians built a church and school-house on Orange and Market Streets, in Lancaster, very early in the history of the city.

The school-house, which was once used as a parsonage, still stands.

The oldest Methodist church in the county is

known as Boehm's Chapel. It is situated one mile south of Willow Street. This was built in 1780, and named after the Rev. Henry Boehm, who died as late as 1875 at the advanced age of one hundred years and a few months. He was born in 1775.

One of the churches that has interesting historical associations is the St. James' Episcopal in Lancaster city. The first congregation here was organized in 1717 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

In 1744 the parish was organized and a church soon built. Thomas Cookson and James Postlethwaite were wardens at that time. In 1745 they received a special license from the provincial government to carry on a lottery to provide funds for the erection of the church. The first rector of importance was Thomas Barton, who had charge of the church from 1759 until after the Revolutionary War. During the war service here was suspended for the reason that the rector and many members of the congregation were Tories. The present church was built in 1820. The style is unique, being in character Lombardic. The edifice is noted for beautiful and costly memorial windows, and in the church yard are buried many persons of distinction, among others the noted Jasper Yeates.

We have already called attention to the plain sects of religious people who early came to the county. It might not be amiss to particularize these as their influence has extended far and wide through the county and the State.

THE MENNONITES.

The Mennonites throughout the county are the descendents of the Swiss Palatines who settled here early and effected the first organization of a religious body in the county.

In 1791 and 1792 there was a secession from this organization. Many joined at that time a new sect known as the United Brethren.

THE REFORMED MENNONITES.

In 1811 a large number of Mennonites under the leadership of John Herr, of Strasburg, left the established Mennonite organizations and formed congregations. They gave as their reason for the step they took, that the existing organizations had departed from the faith and practices of their founder.

Their doctrine and discipline are very strict. Members of the church are not permitted to vote or hold office or to serve as jurors. They refuse to bear arms, and will never use law to settle disputes. They have great reverence for the Scriptures, and bind themselves by the rigid literal interpretations of them.

THE AMISH.

The Amish, or Omish, another branch of the Mennonites, resemble the latter very closely, differing slightly in the character of the dress they wear, this being even plainer than that presented by the Mennonites. They accept the tenets of the Mennonite church, and their forms of worship closely resembles those of the present organization. They, however, have few meeting-houses; their

services being generally conducted in the houses of members. The name is derived from Jacob Amen, of Amenthal, Switzerland, a rigid Mennonite preacher of two centuries ago.

THE DUNKERS.

The Dunkers, or Tunkers, also known as German Baptists, call themselves Brethren. They settled in this county before 1721, and formed a congregation, with Peter Becker as preacher. They may be found to-day in almost all the German sections of the county.

The church prescribes a very rigid discipline, and requires baptism by immersion, declaring it the only true method of administering that ordinance. In many points they resemble the Mennonites. As for example, simplicity of dress and manners, opposition to war, refusal to appeal to law, and refusal to vote or to hold office.

THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS.

This sect was founded by Conrad Beissell at Ephrata in very early times. The name arose from the fact that they observe Saturday, the seventh day of the week, as the Sabbath, thus differing from most Christian sects, who keep the first day, Sunday, as the Sabbath. These people seceded from the Dunkers, or German Baptists. They are to-day few in number, and these are found in or near the original place of settlement.

THE RIVER BRETHREN.

These people are so called, it is said, because the sect originated near the Susquehanna River. Their

... 1950 ...

founder was Jacob Engle, a Mennonite, who organized a congregation in 1776. They are mainly found to-day in Conoy and the Donegal townships. Their creed prohibits them from wearing the dress of the fashionable world. It imposes non-resistance, and prescribes that all disputes shall be settled among them by chosen arbitrators. Like the Quakers and Mennonites, they have no paid ministry.

CHAPTER XV.

BIOGRAPHY.

CONRAD WEISER.

AMONG the prominent men in the early history of Lancaster county was Conrad Weiser, the famous interpreter. He was born in Germany in 1696. In 1709, when he was thirteen years old, he went with his father and seven brothers and sisters and several thousand other Germans to England, whence they sailed to New York, where they arrived June 13, 1710. In the fall of the same year Conrad's father and hundreds of these German families were removed, at Queen Ann's expense, to Livingston's Manor, in Columbia county, New York, where many of them remained until 1713. In that year about 150 of these families moved to Schoharie, to occupy lands which a Mohawk chief presented to Queen Anne for the benefit of these Germans. While there Conrad Weiser's father became acquainted with Quagnant, a Mohawk chief. This chief proposed to the father to take Conrad with him into his country and teach him the Mohawk language. The father consented, and Conrad went with the chief to his home in the fall of 1714. There he suffered dreadfully from hunger and cold, and his life was often threatened by drunken Indians. Many times he saved himself by hiding until the Indians became sober. After

spending eight months with the Mohawks and learning their language, he returned to the German colony and became an interpreter. On account of a defect in their land titles, many of these German settlers moved from Schoharie, New York, to the Swatara and the Tulpehocken, in Pennsylvania. The Weisers settled on Tulpehocken in 1723, though Conrad did not go there until 1729, when, with his wife and four children, he took up a tract of land near the site of Womelsdorf, in the present Berks county. He was a man of wonderful activity and energy, and was repeatedly called upon by the Governor and provincial authorities of Pennsylvania to act as interpreter between the whites and the Indians. Governor Patrick Gordon called upon him to perform that duty as early as 1731. He was appointed Justice of the Peace, and interpreter to the provincial government of Pennsylvania. He suffered great hardships on a mission from the Governor and proprietor of Pennsylvania to the Six Nations, in 1736. He acted as interpreter when Count Zinzendorf preached to the sachems of the Six Nations at Tulpehocken, August 14, 1752. In September of that year he acted as interpreter between Count Zinzendorf and the Indians at Shamokin, a populous Indian town on the site of the present town of Sunbury. He acted as interpreter at all the principal Indian treaties for more than twenty-five years. In 1752 he was appointed a trustee of the public schools at Lancaster, York, Reading, New Han-

over, Skippack and Goshenhopen. During the French and Indian War he was lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment, consisting of nine companies. He died July 13, 1760, and his remains were interred two days later near Womelsdorf.

GEORGE ROSS.

Lancaster's signer of the Declaration of Independence was George Ross.



GEORGE ROSS.

He was born at New Castle, Delaware, in 1730, and was admitted as an attorney-at-law in the courts of Lancaster county in 1750. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1768 to 1776. In 1774 he was chosen one of the seven delegates to represent Pennsylvania in the Conti-

nenental Congress at Philadelphia. He remained a member of the Continental Congress until January, 1777, when he retired on account of ill health. Lancaster county offered him the sum of 150 pounds for his services in the Continental Congress, but he refused to accept it. He was a member of the Pennsylvania convention in 1776, which adopted the first State Constitution. On April 14, 1779, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty. He died at Lancaster from

a sudden attack of the gout, in July, 1779, and was buried in the graveyard of St. James' Episcopal church.

EDWARD HAND.

The most prominent military man of Lancaster county during the Revolution was General Edward Hand. He was born in King's county, Ireland, December 31, 1744. He came to America in 1767, and settled at Lancaster in 1774. At the beginning of the Revolution he was made lieutenant-colonel of the First Battalion of Pennsylvania Riflemen. He afterwards became brigadier-general, and later he was made adjutant-general on Washington's staff. He practiced medicine before and after the war. He died at his farm, *Rockford*, near Lancaster, September 3, 1802.

JASPER YEATES.

Among the prominent men of Lancaster during the period of the Revolution was Jasper Yeates. He was born in Philadelphia in 1745, and settled at Lancaster in 1764. He was a great lawyer and judge, and took a prominent part in public affairs at Lancaster during the Revolution. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1791, and passed twenty-five years of his life upon the bench. He died at Lancaster in 1817, and his remains were interred in St. James' Episcopal churchyard.

EDWARD SHIPPEN.

Among the leading men of Lancaster of the Revolutionary period was Edward Shippen, a grandson

of the Edward Shippen who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1668, and moved to Philadelphia in 1693. He was born at Boston, July 9, 1703. He became a merchant in Philadelphia, was a Councilman of that city for many years, and was finally elected Mayor in 1744. In 1752 he removed to Lancaster, and was appointed Prothonotary of Lancaster county, and continued in that office until 1778. He was paymaster for supplies for the British and provincial troops during the French and Indian War. He was also a county Judge for Lancaster county, under the provincial and State governments of Pennsylvania. He was also one of the founders of the New Jersey College at Princeton, and was one of its trustees for twenty years, until 1767. He died at a great age at Lancaster, and his remains lie in the churchyard of St. James' Episcopal church. His son, Edward Shippen, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1799. One of his daughters married Benedict Arnold in 1778.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

One of the most active Pennsylvanians during the Revolution was General Thomas Mifflin. He was born at Philadelphia in 1744. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774. Although he was a Quaker, he joined the patriot army in 1775, and soon rose to the rank of major-general. After the war he again became a member of the Continental Congress, and was president of that body at Annapolis, Maryland, when Washington

resigned his commission of commander-in-chief, in 1783. In 1787 he was a member of the national convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. In 1788 he was elected President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and was the first Governor of Pennsylvania under the State Constitution of 1790. He was Governor of the State for about nine years. He died at Lancaster in 1800, and his remains lie at the Trinity Lutheran church on South Duke street, close by the remains of Governor Thomas Wharton, who died in Lancaster in 1778.

SIMON SNYDER.

Simon Snyder was born at Lancaster, in November, 1759. He was a member of the State convention which framed the State Constitution of 1790. In 1797 he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was reelected so often that he served for eleven years. In 1802 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. Most of the time that he was in the Legislature, Lancaster was the capital of Pennsylvania. In 1808 he was elected Governor of the State, and was reelected in 1811, and again in 1814, so that he was Governor nine years. During his administration the State capital was removed from Lancaster to Harrisburg. He died in 1820.

GOTTHILF HENRY ERNST MUHLENBERG.

Among the families that ranked high for patriotic services to the colonists during the Revolution none stood higher than that of Muhlenberg. Emi-

grating from Germany, the family was founded in this country by Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the great teacher, divine, and patriarch of the German Lutheran Church in America. The unassuming and distinguished services of his sons, John Peter Gabriel, the patriot-preacher, and Frederick Augustus Conrad, the minister-statesman, won for them no mean place in American History. Not less eminent for his services to science was their brother, Gotthilf Henry Ernst, who



REV. G. H. E. MUHLENBERG.

was born at New Providence, Montgomery county, in 1753. He, with other brothers, was sent at a proper age to Halle, in Germany, to be educated; and there he graduated in 1770. Returning to America, he was at once ordained a minister. For the next nine years he was engaged in ministerial work in Philadelphia and New Jersey, part of the time acting as his father's assistant.

In 1780 he received a call from a church in Lancaster. This he accepted, and filled its pulpit until his death in 1815. Though faithful and distinguished as a minister, yet it was chiefly because of his scientific attainments that he became noted. His contributions to botany, while in Lancaster, placed him in the front rank of men eminent for scientific erudition.

He corresponded with all the great scientific writers of that day, among them Humboldt and Bonpland, both of whom visited him. A man of varied attainments and profound scientific judgment, he was a prominent member and correspondent of all the important philosophical and scientific societies of that time, in both Europe and America.

His works, characterized by clearness, precision and faithful description, are standards among writers of science. Written in Latin, they are not so well known as later English works.

Though he wrote on many scientific subjects, yet his service to the science of botany was the most important. He left in manuscript a work entitled *Flora Lancastriensis*, from which most of our knowledge of the rich and varied indigenous flora of Lancaster county has been obtained.

His brother, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the First and Third Congresses, but did not represent this Congressional District, though he was afterward a resident of Lancaster.

DAVID RAMSAY.

The first great American historian was Dr. David Ramsay, who was born in Drumore township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1749. The house in which he was born is still standing. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1765, and at the Medical College of Philadelphia in 1772. He removed to Charleston, South

Carolina, in 1773. He was a member of the South Carolina Legislature during the Revolution, and took an active part in the patriot cause. He was also a member of the Privy Council, and was banished to St. Augustine, Florida, by Lord Cornwallis. In 1782 he was elected to the Continental Congress, and was reëlected to that body, and was chosen president pro tempore during the illness of John Hancock. He resumed the practice of medicine, and was quite a distinguished physician. He became a great historian, and was the first person who took out a copyright under the laws of the United States. His historical works were: a *History of the Revolution in South Carolina*, published in 1785; a *History of the American Revolution*, published in 1790; a *Life of Washington*, published in 1801; a *History of South Carolina*, published in 1808; a *Universal History*; and a *History of the United States*. He was mortally wounded by a maniac, and died May 7, 1815.

ROBERT FULTON.

The man who first successfully applied steam to navigation—Robert Fulton—was also a native of Lancaster county. He was born in 1765, in that part of the township now named after him, but which was then a part of Little Britain township. At a suitable age he was apprenticed to a jeweler at Lancaster, where he accidentally caught a taste for painting. At the age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia, where he practiced drawing and portrait-painting with skill and profit for several years.

In 1786 he went to London, where he devoted himself to painting under the tuition of the great Benjamin West, who was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and who was then President of the Royal Academy. Sev-

eral years afterward Fulton turned his attention to the mechanic arts and civil engineering. He conceived the idea of using steam as a motive-power, and in 1793 he engaged in a project of steam navigation. He invented a machine for spinning flax and another for making ropes, and



ROBERT FULTON.

obtained patents for them in England. In 1796 he published in London a *Treatise on Canal Navigation*. At Paris he resided with the American poet, Joel Barlow, from 1797 to 1804, where he displayed his ingenuity in various projects and inventions, and in the study of the sciences and modern languages. He was the proprietor of the first panorama exhibited in Paris. He invented a torpedo or submarine boat for naval warfare, and induced Napoleon Bonaparte, as First Consul of France, to appoint Volney, Laplace and Monge as a commission to examine it. In 1801 he made an experiment in the harbor of Brest, when he remained one hour under water and guided the boat with

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ease. Other experiments at the expense of the French government were partly successful, but that government at last refused to patronize the scheme. In 1804 Fulton accepted an invitation from the British government, which appointed a commission and made trials with his torpedo. In 1806 Fulton returned to New York, where, with Robert R. Livingston's help, he perfected his great project of steam navigation. In 1807, his boat, the *Clermont*, was launched at New York, and made the trip to Albany in thirty-two hours. This vessel made regular voyages from New York to Albany in fifteen hours, but this rate was soon increased by improved machinery. The number of steamboats rapidly multiplied on American rivers. Several other larger vessels were built under Fulton's direction. In 1806 he married Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston. He died in New York City, in February, 1815.

LINDLEY MURRAY.

Lindley Murray, the English grammarian, was born in 1745, near the Swatara, in what was then a part of Lancaster county, but is now in Dauphin county. His *Grammar of the English Language*, issued in 1795, was for many years the best authority on that subject. After making considerable money in mercantile pursuit, he went to England on account of impaired health, where he died on his estate at Holdgate, near York, in 1826.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States, was a citizen of Lancaster county.

He was born near Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, James Buchanan, had emigrated to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, from Donegal county, Ireland, in 1783. Young James entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, in 1805, and graduated there with high honors in 1809. He studied law with James Hop-



JAMES BUCHANAN.

kins at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar there in 1812. In the War of 1812 he enlisted in Captain Henry Shippen's company. He was elected to the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1814, and again in 1815. In 1820 he was elected to the Lower House of Congress from the Lancaster district, and was reëlected every two years until 1830. At first he was a Federalist, but in 1828 he became a Democrat. In 1831 President Jackson appointed him United States Minister to Russia. In 1834 he was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania to fill a vacancy, and was reëlected in 1837, and again in 1843; but he resigned in 1845, when President Polk appointed him Secretary of State. In 1849 he retired to private life, and in 1853 President Pierce appointed him United States Minister to England. In 1856 he was elected President of

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the United States as the Democratic candidate, over Colonel John Charles Fremont, the first Republican candidate, and over ex-President Millard Fillmore, the candidate of the "American" or "Know Nothing" party. In 1861 Mr. Buchanan retired to his farm at Wheatland, half a mile west of Lancaster. He died there June 1, 1868, and his remains lie buried in Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The great leader in the House of Representatives, or Lower House of Congress, during the Civil



THADDEUS STEVENS.

War, and for several years thereafter, was the Representative from Lancaster county—Thaddens Stevens, the "Great Commoner." He was born at Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, April 4, 1792. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at Peacham Academy. His parents

were poor, and he taught school during vacation in order to get money to finish his education. In 1810 he entered the Vermont University at Burlington, but when that institution closed on account of the War of 1812, he went to Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1814 with high honors. He then studied law with Judge Mattocks. In 1851

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he moved to York, Pennsylvania, where he continued the study of law and taught in Dr. Perkins's academy. In 1816 he was admitted to the bar as a lawyer at Bel Air, Harford county, Maryland. Subsequently he opened a law office at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In 1833 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature as an Anti-Mason from Adams county, and was reëlected every year until 1840. He was a great friend of the common school system, which was adopted in 1834. The school law was so unpopular that the Legislature of 1835 was about to repeal it; but that action was prevented by Mr. Stevens, who made a great speech in favor of the law, thus defeating the motion to repeal it. This speech Mr. Stevens himself ever afterward considered the most effective of his life. In that speech he pleaded the cause of the poor, and highly praised his political opponent, Governor George Wolf, for his efforts in behalf of popular education.

Mr. Stevens was a member of the State convention of 1838 which framed a new State Constitution. As that Constitution denied colored men the right to vote, he refused to sign it, and opposed its ratification by the people of the State. Mr. Stevens suffered great losses in the iron business, and in 1842 he moved to Lancaster, and there practiced law. In 1848 and 1850 he was elected to Congress from Lancaster county. He then declined reëlection until 1858, when he was again elected, and was reëlected thereafter every two years until his death ten years later. He was the leader of the

Republican majority in the House of Representatives during the Civil War and thereafter until his death. He died at Washington, D. C., August 11, 1868. As the other cemeteries excluded colored persons from burial within their limits, he was, at his request, buried in the small cemetery on West Chestnut street, Lancaster.

GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

Lancaster's great hero in the Civil War was Major-General John Fulton Reynolds, who was



GEN. J. F. REYNOLDS.

killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. He was born at Lancaster, September 21, 1820. He was taught in the schools of his native city, and in 1837 became a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, where he graduated with honor in 1841. He was

then appointed a lieutenant in the Third United States Artillery, which was stationed at Baltimore, St. Augustine and Charleston until the war with Mexico broke out. In 1846 he was breveted captain for bravery at Monterey, and in 1847 he was breveted major for gallantry at Buena Vista. After the war with Mexico he was stationed in command of various posts throughout the United States until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861.

In August of that year he was appointed briga-

dier-general of volunteers, and was given the command of the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves. He took part in the campaign of the Army of the Potomac on the Virginia peninsula and in the Seven Days' Battles near Richmond, in 1862. He also fought in General Pope's army during that general's disastrous campaign, in August, 1862.

On September 12, 1862, he was appointed to command the 75,000 militia called out by Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania to defend the State against Lee's invasion ; but after Lee's defeat at Antietam, Reynolds rejoined the Army of the Potomac. He captured the Confederate works on the left at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. After the battle he was appointed military governor of Fredericksburg.

He led the advance of the Union army and opened the fight at Gettysburg, where he lost his life in defense of the Union and of his native State against invasion, July 1, 1863. His remains were brought to Lancaster, July 4, 1863, and were interred in Lancaster Cemetery, where they rest beneath a neat monument. He is also honored with a fine monument at Gettysburg, and with an equestrian statue in Philadelphia.

General Reynolds was one of our country's greatest soldiers. His troops had the warmest affection for him. He shared their hardships, their toils and the dangers of the camp, the march and the field. He was devoted to his profession, and was ever actuated by those noble and lofty prin-

The government of the United States was given the form of a republic by the framers of the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution were men of great ability and vision. They were men who had lived through the struggles of the American Revolution and who had seen the need for a strong and stable government. They were men who had seen the need for a government that would protect the rights of the people and that would promote the common good. They were men who had seen the need for a government that would be based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

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ciples which make an American soldier worthy to become the defender of his country. He fell at the beginning of the great and bloody conflict, leading a corps of brave and determined patriots, who followed him in fighting the great decisive battle of the Civil War. He died fighting gallantly for the Union, and in defense of the homes of his neighbors and kinsmen.

GENERAL SAMUEL PETER HEINTZELMAN.

Samuel Peter Heintzelman, a major-general in the Union army during the Civil War, was born at Manheim, this county, about 1807. He graduated at West Point in 1826. He served as colonel in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and soon afterward became brigadier-general. He commanded a corps in the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond, June 25—July 1, 1862, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862. He died at Washington, D. C., in 1880.

JOHN W. FORNEY.

John W. Forney, a celebrated journalist and politician, was born at Lancaster, in 1817. He began to edit the *Lancaster Intelligencer* about 1838. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, where he edited the *Pennsylvanian*, a daily journal, for many years chief organ of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. He was Clerk of the United States House of Representatives from 1852 to 1855. Through his efforts James Buchanan carried Pennsylvania and was thus elected President in 1856.

In August, 1857, he established the *Phiadelphia Press*, which became the organ of the Douglas Democrats, as opposed to the Buchanan Democracy. He was again chosen Clerk of the United States House of Representatives in December, 1859. He supported Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency in 1860. About the end of that year he left the Democratic party and joined the Republican party. He became Secretary of the United States Senate in 1861, and held that position until 1868. In the meantime he established the *Washington Chronicle*. In 1874 he was appointed United States Centennial Commissioner to Europe, and remained abroad for several years. In 1880 he returned to the Democratic party and supported General Hancock for President. He died in December, 1881.

SIMON CAMERON.

Simon Cameron, one of Pennsylvania's noted politicians, was born at Maytown, this county, in 1799. He learned the printer's trade, and edited a Democratic newspaper at Harrisburg about 1822, after which he acquired a fortune by operations in banking, railroads, etc. In 1845 he was elected United States Senator as a Democrat by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and served until March 5, 1849. He left the Democratic party in 1855, and joined the newly formed Republican party in 1856, when he supported John C. Fremont for President. At the end of 1856 he was again elected United States Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature. On March 4, 1861, President Lincoln appointed

him Secretary of War ; but he resigned in January, 1862, when the President appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. He returned home in 1863, and was a third time elected United States Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1866. He was reëlected in 1872. He resigned in 1877, and retired to private life. He died in 1889, at the age of ninety.

SAMUEL BOWMAN.

The Right Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D., Bishop in the Protestant Episcopal church, was the fourth child of Captain Samuel Bowman, an officer of the American army during the Revolution, who settled at Wilkesbarre, this State, at the close of that war. Bishop Bowman was born at Wilkesbarre, May 21, 1800. He was educated at the academy there, after which he studied law in Philadelphia. He soon abandoned the practice of law, and took holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. Bishop White admitted him to the diaconate in 1823, and to the priesthood in 1824. In 1823 he began his ministry at St. John's church at Pequea, in Salisbury township, this county, where he remained two years. He next had charge of Trinity church at Easton, this State, for a short time. He then returned to his first charge at Pequea, and remained there until 1827, when he took charge of St. James' church at Lancaster, which post he retained until his death. In 1845 the clergy elected him Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, but the laity refused to concur,

The first of these was the fact that the United States was a young nation, and that its people were not yet settled in their habits of thought and action. The second was the fact that the United States was a large nation, and that its people were not yet settled in their habits of thought and action. The third was the fact that the United States was a free nation, and that its people were not yet settled in their habits of thought and action.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It is a story of a young nation that has grown from a small colony to a great power. It is a story of a people who have fought for freedom and justice, and who have built a nation that is the envy of the world. The history of the United States is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity, and of the power of unity and cooperation.

and he then declined the honor. In 1848 he was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, but he refused the position. In 1858 he was chosen and consecrated Assitant Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. He died suddenly August 3, 1861, in Allegheny county, while on his way to the Oil Region. His remains were brought to Lancaster and interred in St. James' Episcopal churchyard.

JOHN WILLIAMSON NEVIN.

John Williamson Nevin, D. D., LL. D., president of Franklin and Marshall College, and the leading divine and theologian of the German Reformed Church in the United States, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1803. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish, and was conspicuous in statesmanship and literature. His maternal grandmother was a sister of Hugh Williamson, one of the framers of the United States Constitution, and a noted literary man. He was born and reared a Presbyterian. His father, a farmer, was a graduate of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, in this State. In 1827 the subject of this sketch entered Union College, New York, where he graduated with honor in 1821. In 1823 he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. In 1826 he temporarily filled the chair of Oriental and Biblical Literature in that institution, during which he wrote his *Biblical Antiquities*, which had a large circulation in America and Europe. In 1828 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle, held at Philadelphia. In 1829 he be-

came professor of Biblical Literature in the new theological seminary at Alleghany, this State. He held that position ten years, during which he preached regularly at Braddock's Field and occasionally at other places, contributed articles to the Presbyterian *Christian Herald*, and edited *The Friend*, in the interest of the Young Men's Society of Pittsburg and vicinity. He did much for the Western Theological Seminary, now such a power in the Presbyterian Church. In his sermons and lectures, and with his pen, he was an uncompromising opponent of slavery, infidelity, fashionable amusements, ladies' fairs and theatrical entertainments. In 1840 he entered the Reformed Church by accepting the professorship of theology in the Reformed Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania; and in 1841 he became president of Marshall College at the same place. He was editor of the *Mercersburg Review* from 1849 to 1853. During this period he wrote many theological works, and contributed articles to the *Reformed Church Messenger*. He resigned his professorship in the Reformed Theological Seminary in 1851, and the presidency of Marshall College in 1853, when the latter institution was removed to Lancaster. He still preached and wrote. In 1861 he became professor of history and æsthetics in Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, and in 1866 he became president of that institution, which position he held ten years, resigning in, 1876. His numerous theo-

logical and ecclesiastical works gave him his great reputation as a divine and theologian. He died June 6, 1886, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

JOHN LIGHT ATLEE.

One of the most noted physicians and surgeons of Lancaster county was John Light Atlee. He was born in Lancaster November 2, 1799. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1820. After graduation he opened an office in his native city, and before long his skill as a physician became known. He was a very successful practitioner, especially in surgery. While attending to his professional



DR. J. L. ATLEE

duties, he took an active part in advancing the interests of his city and county. He was one of the founders of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society in 1843, and of the Pennsylvania Medical Society in 1848. He was twice president of the former, and became president of the latter in 1857. He was also one of the organizers of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia, and became its president in 1882. In 1853, when Franklin and Marshall Colleges were united, he became professor of anatomy and physiology, which

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position he held until 1869. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the public schools, and served his city in the capacity of school director for forty years. He proved himself an efficient member of the boards of trustees of many public institutions. He died October 1, 1885.

THOMAS H. BURROWES.

The father of the free school system of Pennsylvania was Thomas H. Burrowes, a native and resident of Lancaster county.



THOMAS H. BURROWES.

He was born at Strasburg, November 16, 1805. He was educated at Quebec, Canada, and at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, where his parents resided for some years. In 1831 and 1832 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature as a Whig. In 1835 Governor Joseph Ritner appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth, which was the beginning of his labors in the cause of popular education. When Governor Ritner's term ended, in 1839, Mr. Burrowes retired to his farm near Lancaster. He returned to his profession as a lawyer in 1845. He presided over an educational convention at Harrisburg in January, 1850. In 1851 he commenced the publication of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, to which he devoted much of his time and attention

until a few years before his death. By act of the State Legislature, in 1855, the *Pennsylvania School Journal* was made the organ of the school department of the State. In 1854 Mr. Burrowes prepared for the State descriptive matter for *Pennsylvania School Architecture*, a volume of 276 pages. He wrote nearly all the important school laws passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature after 1836, and his great act in this particular was the drafting of the Normal School law. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of Lancaster, and in 1860 he was appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools. In 1864 Governor Curtin appointed him Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and he established these institutions in different parts of the State. In 1869 he was elected president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. He died March 25, 1871.

JOHN BECK.

John Beck, the well-known principal of the Young Men's Academy at Lititz, was born in Graceham, Maryland, June 16, 1791. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Mount Joy, this county. He received his education in the Moravian school at Nazareth, this State, and at the age of fifteen, in obedience to the wishes of his parents, learned shoemaking with a worthy man



JOHN BECK.

in Lititz, to whom he had been apprenticed. His employer said he was the best and quickest workman he ever had, and when his trade was completed he gave him a fine suit of clothes and fifty dollars. The people of Lititz, after some persuasion, induced him to take charge of their school. He occupies a prominent place in the history of popular education in this county. He died February 11, 1873.

S. S. HALDEMAN.

Samuel Stehman Haldeman, the noted naturalist and linguist, was born at Locust Grove, a family homestead on the Susquehanna, in what is now Conoy township, Lancaster county, August 12, 1812.

He was educated in the public schools, and afterward at a classical academy in Harrisburg and at Dickinson College, Carlisle. He left college in two years, at the age of eighteen, without graduating, and afterward educated himself, passing most of his time in his library. He attended lectures in the Pennsylvania University, in Philadelphia, in 1833 and 1834.

He had already made large collections of specimens in natural history, and had also collected a scientific and linguistic library.

He next assisted his father in a saw-mill at Chickies, where he built his residence after marrying. He was also a partner in a blast furnace then erected at Chickies, and afterward entered into the iron business as a silent partner with his brothers,

Dr. Edwin Haldeman and Mr. Paris Haldeman. He wrote articles on anthracite furnaces for *Silliman's Journal*.

In 1835 he wrote for the *Lancaster Journal* a refutation of Locke's *Moon Hoax*. Thenceforth his life was devoted to science; and for forty-five years he spent most of his time in his library, often working sixteen hours a day, though he accepted several professorships and delivered a number of courses of lectures.

In 1836 he was assistant on the State Geological Survey of New Jersey, and in 1837 he was assistant on the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

He became professor of zoology in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in 1841; chemist and geologist of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society in 1852; professor of natural history in the University of Pennsylvania from 1850 to 1853; professor of natural history in Delaware College at Newark, Delaware, from 1855 to 1858; and professor of comparative philology in the University of Pennsylvania from 1876 to the time of his death. This university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He wrote 150 different works, of which 120 were on natural science, and 30 on language. His works on natural science were mainly on zoology, entomology, geology, etc.

He visited Europe at different times in quest of knowledge. He studied the languages of our Indian tribes, and of the various nations and tribes

of other parts of the world. He often lectured before Lyceums and Teachers' Institutes. He took a prominent part in scientific conventions in this country. He was a member of many scientific societies in America and Europe, and was president of the American Philological Association.

He corresponded with Noah Webster, who credited him with many words and definitions in his Dictionary. He was also engaged on the *National Dictionary*, on Worcester's Dictionary and on Johnson's Cyclopædia. He also helped to organize the Spelling Reform Association.

In 1844 he wrote a paper on *Species and their Distribution*, which was highly praised by the great English naturalist, Charles Darwin, in the preface of his work, the *Origin of Species*. In 1858 he issued the *Trevelyan Prize Essay*, which was published in 1860 as *Analytic Orthography*, and which contains specimens of about seventy languages and dialects as heard from the lips of the natives themselves. For this work Professor Haldeman gained a prize offered by Sir Walter Trevelyan, of England, over sixteen competitors, who were among the best European philologists. Dr. Haldeman died September 10, 1880, at the age of sixty-eight.

S. S. RATHVON.

Simon Snyder Rathvon, the noted Lancaster entomologist, was born at Marietta, April 24, 1812. He was a resident of Lancaster from 1848 until his death. He was a scientist whose entomological researches extended throughout the world. He

was a corresponding or honorary member of all the important associations of entomologists in this country and in Europe.

From 1827 until within a month of his death he worked almost continuously at the tailor's bench. During his sixty-four years as a tailor, Mr. Rathvon devoted his nights to study and scientific research. He had enormous capacity for work, giving from eighteen to twenty hours each day to his trade and to his researches.

His work attracted the attention of scientists. He was made professor of entomology in the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and of the American Entomological Society. Numerous foreign societies honored him with medals and membership. He was one of the founders of the Linnæan Society in Lancaster. In 1878 Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He wrote a great deal for the newspapers and for scientific and agricultural journals. He was editor of the *Lancaster Farmer* from 1869 until its suspension in 1884, a period of fifteen years. He had a large stock of information on almost all subjects of human interest ; but during all his long life after the age of fifteen he was obliged to make a livelihood by working at his trade, attending to its duties diligently while attaining his great reputation as a naturalist, especially as an entomologist.

Dr. Rathvon died in Lancaster, March 19, 1891, in the 79th year of his age.

JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM.

Among the great educators of Pennsylvania and of the United States was James Pyle Wickersham,



J. P. WICKERSHAM.

who was born of Quaker parentage on a Chester county farm, March 5, 1825. His ancestors, who came from England two hundred years ago, were among the early Quaker settlers of Chester county. He was educated at the Unionville Academy, Chester county, with the famous Bayard Taylor and others.

He founded the Marietta Academy, in Lancaster county, in 1845, when he was only twenty years old. He conducted that institution successfully until 1854, when he was elected the first County Superintendent of the schools of Lancaster county.

He resigned the County Superintendency in 1856, to become Principal of the Lancaster County Normal School at Millersville, which became the first State Normal School of Pennsylvania, December 2, 1859. He remained principal of that school until 1866, and his ten years' principalship placed that institution upon the firm foundation of its wonderful prosperity.

In 1866 Governor Curtin appointed him State Superintendent of the Common Schools of Pennsylvania, to which office he was successively reappointed until 1881, so that he held the position fifteen years.

For many years Professor Wickersham had borne the degree of A. M.; and in 1871 Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the title of LL. D.

In 1882 President Arthur appointed him to the post of United States Minister to Denmark; but he remained in Copenhagen only a few months, and then returned to Lancaster.

He thereafter lived at his home in Lancaster, to which he had moved his family in 1867; and his last years were spent in literary and business pursuits. He was president of the Inquire Printing and Publishing Company for some years.

Dr. Wickersham was editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal* for some years. He was also author of *School Economy* and *Methods of Instruction*, standard educational works, which have been translated into various European and Asiatic languages. After his return from Denmark he wrote and published a large *History of Education in Pennsylvania*.

He was a member of the Boards of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College and other educational institutions, and of the Lancaster School Board. He was also at different times President of the State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania.

nia, and was twice President of the National Teachers' Association. He was an active Grand Army man, and was prominent in Grand Army circles.

Dr. Wickersham's greatest work, and that for which he will be longest remembered, was in the cause of popular education. To this he was thoroughly and most enthusiastically devoted. No man did more for the success of the common school system of Pennsylvania than he, and no other gave it such whole-souled and enthusiastic devotion.

He was a public-spirited and enterprising citizen. He took an active interest in literary and business enterprises, and encouraged every measure designed for the public welfare. He died suddenly March 25, 1891, at the age of sixty-six years.

CHAPTER XVI.

GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

PENNSYLVANIA had from its beginning the county system. In this it served as a model for many of the other States of the Union. The county officers have been for some years elected by the people, thus giving the government a truly representative character.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county officers are two Judges of the Courts, the Sheriff, Prothonotary, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, County Treasurer, Coroner, three County Commissioners, three County Auditors, two Jury Commissioners, District Attorney, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Clerk of Orphans' Court, County Solicitor, County Surveyor, Prison Keeper, six Directors of the Poor, six Prison Inspectors—all elected by the voters of the county for three years, except the Judges, who are elected for ten years.

The Sheriff's duty is to execute the State laws in the county. He or his deputies execute civil and criminal processes in the county. He attends the courts and has charge of the prisoners while attending court, and keeps the peace.

The Prothonotary is the chief clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He enters and enrolls all declarations, pleadings, judgments, etc.; makes out

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judicial writs and exemplifications of records, enters recognizances, etc.

The Register of Wills keeps records of wills and letters of administration.

The Recorder of Deeds keeps records of deeds and mortgages.

The County Treasurer has charge of the county's money received from taxes, and pays the county's debts, expenses, etc.

The Coroner's duty is to inquire into the causes of violent death.

The three County Commissioners legislate for the county, transact the general business, levy taxes, say what new improvements shall be made, bridges built, etc.

The three Auditors audit the public accounts of the county.

The two Jury Commissioners draw the lists of those to serve as Jurors from names presented to them for that purpose.

The District Attorney is the counsel and advocate of the Commonwealth in prosecuting criminal cases in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Clerk of Quarter Sessions and the Clerk of Orphans' Court are the chief clerks of those respective courts.

The County Solicitor is the attorney and legal advisor of the County Commissioners.

CITY OFFICERS.

The government of Lancaster city is like that of other cities of its class in Pennsylvania. The

Mayor is the executive and judicial officer, and is elected every two years by a vote of the citizens. The city legislature is composed of the *Select and Common Councils*, each ward electing one Select Councilman and three Common Councilmen. The *School Board* is also elected by popular vote. The *City Treasurer, City Solicitor, Superintendent of Water Works, Chief of the Fire Department* and *Street Commissioner* are the city officials elected by the City Councils. The city *police* are appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Select Council. Lancaster city is divided into nine wards; each of which, according to the State laws, has its own *Alderman*, who acts as Justice of the Peace, and its own *Constable, Assessor, etc.*

BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

There are ten boroughs in Lancaster county, the largest of which is Columbia.* In Pennsylvania the officers of each borough are a *Burgess*, a *Borough Council* with more or less members according to size, *Treasurer, Constables, Justices of the Peace, School Board, Auditor* and other local officers—all elected by popular vote, most of them yearly. Each township likewise has its own officials, such as *Justices of the Peace, Constable, Assessor, Auditor, Supervisors, six School Directors, Township Clerk and Tax Collector*—all elected by popular vote, some

*The other nine are Marietta, Manheim, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown, Lititz, Ephrata, Strasburg, Washington and Adams-town.

for one year, some for three years, and Justices of the Peace for five years.

NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS FROM LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancaster county sends one member to the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and comprises the Tenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The county sends eight members to the Pennsylvania Legislature, two State Senators and six members of the House of Representatives, or lower house of the State Legislature—all elected by the voters, the Senators for four years, and the Representatives for two years. The county is divided into two State Senatorial Districts, and three State Representative Districts. The Northern District elects one Senator and three Representatives to the State Legislature. The Southern District, including Lancaster city, elects one Senator to the Legislature. The Southern District, without Lancaster city, elects two Representatives to the Legislature. Lancaster city elects one Representative of its own, and thus comprises a separate Representative District.

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CHAPTER XVII.

MANUFACTURES, BANKING, INSURANCE, ETC.

IRON WORKS.

THE pioneer iron-masters in Lancaster county were generally Welsh. We find among these such names as David Jenkins, David Caldwell, James Old and Cyrus Jacobs. These were from time to time the proprietors of the old forges in Caernarvon and Elizabeth townships. Curtis Grubb, a Welshman, was the founder and original owner of the Cornwall furnace, now in Lebanon county. Robert Coleman, a Scotch-Irishman, and one of the most prominent of the old iron-masters of this county, afterward became one of the owners of the Cornwall furnace and of the furnace and forges in Elizabeth township. The Grubbs, the Freemans and the Colemans are to-day the most noted iron-masters in Lancaster and Lebanon counties. There were also among the first iron-masters of the county two Germans—Jacob Huber, the founder of Elizabeth furnace, and Baron Stiegel, the founder of Manheim. On the Conowingo and the Octoraro there were formerly several furnaces and forges, but they have not been in operation for many years. Martie forge and Colemanville forge and rolling-mill, both located on the Pequea, were in operation until a recent period. The old charcoal furnaces,

which at one time were quite numerous, have ceased to exist since the development of the anthracite coal mines ; and to-day we find flourishing anthracite furnaces and rolling-mills at Lancaster, Columbia, Marietta, Chestnut Hill and Safe Harbor.*

PAPER-MILLS.

There was a paper-mill established at Ephrata about 1820 ; and one was in operation on the West Branch of the Octoraro, in Bart township. In

*The old forges were : Windsor, Pool and Spring Grove, in Carnarvon township ; Speedwell and Hopewell, in Elizabeth township ; Martic, in Martic township ; Colemanville, in Conestoga township ; Sadsbury, in Sadsbury township ; Fine Grove, White Rock and Black Rock, in Little Britain township ; and Mount Vernon, in West Donegal township.

The old charcoal furnaces were : Those of Cornwall and Colebrook, now in Lebanon county ; Elizabeth, in Elizabeth township ; Martic, in Martic township ; Conowingo, in what is now East Drumore township ; Mount Hope, in Rapho township ; Mount Vernon, in West Donegal township ; Mount Eden, in what is now Eden township ; and Black Rock, in Little Britain township.

The anthracite furnaces have been : Sarah Ann, in Rapho township ; Safe Harbor, in Conestoga township ; Conestoga, in Lancaster city ; Chickies, at the mouth of Big Chickies creek, in West Hempfield township ; Cordelia, in West Hempfield township ; Shawnee, St. Charles and Henry Clay, in Columbia ; and Donegal, Marietta, Vesta and Eagle, near Marietta.

The rolling-mills have been : Chickies, near the mouth of Big Chickies creek, in East Donegal township ; Safe Harbor and Colemanville, in Conestoga township ; Conowingo, in what is now East Drumore township ; Rohrerstown, in East Hempfield township ; Penn Iron Company's in Lancaster city ; and Shawnee and Susquehanna, in Columbia.

1855 one was established at Eden, Manheim township. This was operated there for ten years, until 1865, when it was removed to Slackwater, in Conestoga township, where it is to-day ; and under its present enterprising management, until within a year, it was very prosperous.

From 1855 to 1862 a paper-mill was conducted at Camargo, Eden township, by the Camargo Manufacturing Company. In the fall of 1865 the newspaper proprietors of Lancaster, and others, established the Printers' Paper Mill at Binkley's Bridge, in Manheim township. This was operated successfully until November 25th, 1882, when it was burned down.

OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

There are half a dozen cotton-mills in Lancaster city ; and besides these there are locomotive works, a number of foundries and machine-shops, a watch factory and some other manufacturing establishments. There are also foundries and machine-shops at Columbia, Marietta, Mount Joy, Christiana and other places in the county. Besides, in every part of it, we find grist-mills and saw-mills, located at convenient distances from the centers of population.

BANKS.

Another striking evidence of the immense wealth of Lancaster county is the number of banking institutions. There are twenty-five National Banks in the county, besides a number of private banking

houses.* The Lancaster Trust Company of Lancaster city, established in 1890, is the first and only institution of the kind in the county.

INSURANCE.

The great fire-insurance companies of America and Europe are represented in Lancaster city. There are a number of farmers' mutual fire insurance companies in existence throughout the county, which insure most of the property of our agricultural population. According to the mutual plan, the members of each of these are joined together by agreeing to pay their respective shares of losses sustained by their neighbors belonging to their association. Our various large metropolitan life-insurance companies also have agencies in Lancaster city and other large towns of the county, and have a large number of policy-holders throughout the county.

CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

Besides the County Alms-House and Hospital there are several private charitable institutions. The *Orphan Asylum of Lancaster*, an incorporated institution, cares for female orphans between the ages of six and ten. The *Bishop Bowman Church*

*Of the twenty-five National Banks seven are in Lancaster city, three in Columbia, two in Mount Joy, two in Manheim, and one in each of the following eleven places: Marietta, Elizabethtown, Lititz, Ephrata, Lincoln, New Holland, Strasburg, Gap, Christiana, Quarryville and Mountville. Lancaster city, Columbia, Marietta and Elizabethtown have each a private banking establishment.

Home, for the aged and infirm, was founded by Bishop Samuel Bowman, and is supported by voluntary contributions. The *Home for Friendless Children* was established in 1859 by the efforts and contributions of Miss Mary Bowman and other benevolent persons, and was incorporated by act of the State Legislature in 1860. *St. Mary's Hospital*, a Roman Catholic institution, was established in recent years.

SECRET AND BENEFICIAL ORDERS.

The Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and the various other secret orders whose objects are of a philanthropic and beneficial character, have organizations in Lancaster city and in the various large and small towns throughout the county. The Grand Army has a number of posts in various parts of the county. The various new secret orders have rapidly established themselves in different portions of the county. The strength of these associations here, as well as the number of religious societies, shows that our county is not behind the age in anything that tends to the advancement and happiness of our fellowmen.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NATURAL HISTORY.

GEOLOGY.

THE rock structure of Lancaster county, though comparatively simple, is yet interesting. The rocks belong in the main to the older formations and present no evidence upon the surface of great changes of position. They have not been folded, bent, or contorted as in other regions where geological forces have been more active. But if folding forces have not been active, erosion has been an important factor in shaping the surface features and adding to the potential wealth of the county. This it has done in the formation of the soil, and in bringing to the surface the valuable series of rocks in the main limestone valley of the county. Perhaps thousands of feet of rock strata have been worn away by this ever active force.

THREE AGES.

In its surface features Lancaster county presents three well-marked series of rocks that run entirely across the county from east to west. The series form broad parallel belts of nearly equal width.

MESOZOIC SERIES.

The most northern of the belts is of the Mesozoic or Middle-life series, composed mainly of sandstone and argillite, a thin slaty rock like shale.

Near the mountains of the northern boundary they attain their greatest thickness, but the series thin out as you approach the next belt. The surface here presents more folding than that of the next belt, and the hills present angular or broken outlines. In two places basins of rocks that form the next lower horizon are enclosed by the Mesozoic sandstones as though tongues of the sandstones were run out to enclose the lower series. The basins are those limestone valleys in which Ephrata and Lititz are situated.

ORIGIN

The Mesozoic rocks, here as everywhere else, are of lake and river formation. At some time in the past geological history of the earth when the rainfall was abundant, the rivers and smaller streams were the mills that ground up the harder granites and quartzes, and thus furnished the materials from which the Mesozoic sandstones were made. The waters rushing down mountain and hillside tore great gullies in their faces, and aided by the detritus tore up even their rocky framework and carried the gravel and silt out toward the level plain. Here by means of pressure and the action of water, perhaps this material was consolidated into solid beds of rock.

NOT RICH IN FOSSILS.

They are not rich in fossil remains probably because of their weathered condition, or it may be on account of the condition under which they were

laid down. Their thinning out as we approach the next belt indicates that after they were bedded the elements rapidly disintegrated them. The eroded material from them was carried away to furnish components for other beds, or for the soils of other sections.

POSITION.

The Mesozoic sandstones here lie directly upon the Trenton limestones, though the latter belongs mainly to the older Palaeozoic series. The latter dips directly under the former and was at one time completely covered by it, as is shown by the fact that the higher hills are yet crowned with sandstones.

PALAEOZOIC ROCKS.

The Trenton series, which forms the middle belt of rocks through the county, is by far the most important. The action of the air and the water upon its surface has produced that deep rich soil for which this section is famous. All of the best farms lie in this belt. The rocks are laid down along a great synclinal axis and form, therefore, a wide, trough-shaped valley. They must be of great thickness, perhaps thousands of feet. Owing, however, to their position and the small number and extent of the outcroppings of the edges of the rocks, their depth cannot be exactly ascertained. They have not been subjected to any great flexing and folding, hence the section is comparatively level. The undulations present only gentle swells with long slopes. Occasionally along the Cones-

toga Creek an outcrop presents complicated foldings that are evidences of the wonderful power of those subterranean forces that in times long past made and contorted our mountains. They are evidences too of the plastic state of the beds of sediment when originally laid down.

EFFECT OF EROSION.

In nearly the middle line of the belt a large part of the Trenton limestones has been carried away by the action of rains and the streams. This, in three sections—Chickies, Neffsville and the Welsh Mountains—has exposed rocks of an earlier age.

COMPOSITION.

The limestones of this belt are bluish or grayish and are composed mainly of carbonate of lime, though some contain a large proportion of magnesium. Toward the southern side of the belt in many quarries the limestone contains much schist, either disseminated all through the strata or as an incrustation. When burned, the carbonate of lime forms good quicklime or oxide of lime. In burning, a suffocating gas, carbon dioxide, is driven off and the quicklime remains.

ORIGIN.

They are made up almost entirely of the shells of minute animals that at one time existed in countless numbers in the sea. Like the coral polyp, they were simple in organization and secured their food and materials to build up a shell covering from the sea water.

THE ARCHÆAN BELT.

South of the Trenton belt is the last and lowest of the three important series in Lancaster county. The rocks belong to the Archæan era and mainly to the Eozoic or first life age. Schistose slates, or those slates in which the cleavage is into thin laminar plates, are the predominant rocks. Here the contractile force of the earth's cooling is more evident, and shows itself in the contorted character of the strata, in their bent and folded positions, and also in the greater complication of the surface features. Instead of the long swells and gentle undulations characteristic of the limestone belt, the hills present steep slopes, sharper angles and broken crests.

INTRUDED ROCKS.

Not only are the Eozoic rocks represented in this section, but other series seem to be pushed into the predominant rocks. Gneisses, mica-schists and serpentines crop out along the bases of many hills. Like all rocks so low down, they contain a great deal of iron disseminated through them. The only outcrops of industrial value is the Peach Bottom roofing-slate, or true Argillite.

THE POTSDAM FORMATION.

Running into the Trenton limestone from the west is a well-marked area, in the form of a wedge, of what is known as Chickies quartzite. The rock is an old sandstone and has been referred to the Potsdam age. The outcrops occur at Chickies, from which place the formation extends eastward

for some distance along the north side of Chestnut Hill. After the quartzite disappears beneath the limestone, it does not come to the surface except at two places—on the hills south of Neffsville and in the Welsh Mountains.

POSITION OF ROCKS AT CHICKIES.

The Trenton formation at Chickies seems to dip right down under the quartzite; but, of course, this is due to the folded character of the rocks. Chickies' bold escarpment toward the Susquehanna is a great double fold that has placed rocks of a lower series above those that originally were far above. Were we to mark out the limestone strata we would have a great bend of this formation over the quartzite, reaching to a height represented by the thickness of the Trenton belt. All of this may have been carried by erosion.

TRAP-DYKES.

In several sections of the county sharp angular ridges exist with great masses of hard rock lying exposed upon the surface. The stone known as *trap*, shows a conchoidal fracture, great toughness, and gives a metallic ring when struck, due to the presence of a large amount of iron.

DISTRIBUTION.

Trap-dykes are common in Lancaster county—one extending clear through the northern belt of sandstones from the Welsh Mountains to the Susquehanna. In the Eozoic of the South there are several outbreaks of this basaltic material, and

one mile west of Millersville there is a local outcrop of about a mile in length and a few yards in width. Great blocks of the dolerite are nearly always scattered over the surface along the line of outbreak.

ORIGIN OF TRAP.

The rocks are evidently of igneous origin, and have been forced up through fissures in the earth's crust. As the earth cooled off, the outer crust became too small for the intensely heated part within; hence fissures would be formed and the molten material within forced out. But as the crust grew thick and the part within radiated its heat, the interior would become too small for the crust, and the latter would adjust itself to the contracting mass. Hence the crust would be thrown into folds, and perhaps fissured when bent a great deal. The heavy outside shell pressing inward gradually forced basaltic materials upward into the fissures and thus caused the trap-dykes. These are most common in the Mesozoic sandstones.

ORIGIN OF ORE DEPOSITS.

The Chestnut Hill iron mines are situated in a series of rocks of the Cambrian age, under-bedded with very old white sandstones. Slaty rocks, rich in iron particles and in masses of iron pyrites, in some forms called jackstones, and known, also, as fool's gold, overlaid the series. Water, in leaching through the slate rocks, combined with the iron to form iron oxide. Carried down through the per-

meable rocks by the water, the solution gradually saturated the rocks above the white sandstone and formed the rich deposits of hematite. The position of the impermeable sandstones was admirably adapted in every way to favor the formation.*

THE GAP NICKEL MINES.

According to the traditions of the neighborhood, the Gap copper mines were discovered about the year 1718. From about this time until 1800 they were irregularly worked by various companies, none of which were able to procure copper in paying quantities. After lying idle for about fifty years, or in 1849, a company was formed to engage in copper ore mining, which they continued until 1852.

At this time miners in the United States knew nothing of nickel. The nickel ore at these mines was, therefore, all the time being thrown out as worthless material. They thought it merely "Sulphuret of Iron." In that year Captain Doble came to work as a miner. He had an intimate knowledge of practical mining, and at once announced that the so called iron pyrites was not that material.

*MINERALS.—There are iron ore mines in East Donegal township, near Marietta; on Chestnut Hill, in West Hempfield township; on Turkey Hill, in Manor township; in Conestoga township, near Safe Harbor and Shenk's Ferry; in Pequea township, near Pequea Valley; in Providence and Eden townships, near Quarryville; on both sides of Beaver Creek, in Providence and Strasburg townships; in Strasburg township, near Mine Ridge; at several places in Bart township; in Fulton and Little Britain townships; and in several places in Caernarvon township, on the Welsh Mountains.

Specimens were sent to several chemists, one of whom, Dr. F. A. Genth, a skillful chemist of Philadelphia, made a satisfactory analysis pronouncing the ore nickel, and giving the percentage. The name of the mines was now changed to Gap Nickel Mines, and were operated for some years by several companies, but with little financial success. Joseph Wharton, the present owner, however, by skillful mining and business tact in disposing of all the products* has made the mines pay.

The nickel ore which is found in the form of millerite, or nickel sulphide, forms an incrustation on hornblende, or lies in contact with schistose rocks. The mines, situated in Bart township, are near a trap-dyke in the Eozoic belt of rocks. The region is surrounded by limestones. The hornblende is in a large lenticular or wedge shaped mass, imbedded in the schists.

FLORA.

But few portions of the United States have a more varied and more luxuriant flora than Lancaster county. Its position in latitude, its great rainfall, its protection by mountains on the north, its many springs, creeks and rivers, as well as its great fertility of soil, unite to give large growth

*The refinery at Camden, New Jersey, is called the "American Nickel Works." The crude material after smelting at the mills is known as matte. At the refinery from the matte is made pure nickel, nickel oxide, nickel alloys, nickel castings, nickel salts, pure cobalt, cobalt oxide, cobalt alloys, cobalt castings, cobalt salts, copper, blue vitriol, etc.

and unusual vitality to all native and naturalized plants. It has a great variety of soil. There are a number of large swamps with black, loamy bottoms; of woody thickets, damp forests, rocky hillsides and dry sandy river hills. Plants of entirely different natures find, on this account, all the conditions of soil necessary for their healthy growth. There are, accordingly, over one thousand species or kinds of native flowering plants, and at least two hundred species that have been introduced into the county and have become naturalized. This number includes only trees, shrubs and plants producing flowers and true seeds. There are also in the county hundreds of species of flowerless plants propagated by spores, as ferns and mosses.

TRoublesome Weeds.

Nearly all the weeds that cause the husbandmen any trouble have been brought here from Europe. Many of these came over as packing in boxes and barrels, containing chinaware and hardware; and for this reason the counties near Philadelphia have more weeds than those farther away from the seashore.

The Canada thistle, perhaps our most formidable pest, was brought here from Europe early in the last century. It found a congenial climate and a soil suitable to its growth, and soon spread over large areas of fertile lands.

By reason of its subterranean branches, which grow far down into the deep soil and project them-

selves in every direction, it strenuously resists almost every effort made to destroy it.

The farmers, however, stimulated by a recent legislative enactment, imposing heavy fines upon all land-owners who permit these plants to blossom and ripen seed, have vigorously attacked them with scythe and hoe, and have made such decided progress against them that the land area usurped by them is yearly growing less.

The wild carrot is of later introduction. It is a very hardy and vigorous plant, spreading rapidly in lands devoted to the growing of grasses. Here it materially lessens the value of the hay crop, and greatly interferes with the pasturing of cattle.

Toad flax, wild garlic, chamomile and burdock, all imported from Europe, are found in many of the cultivated districts, but are kept under control by the persistent efforts of the farmer.

The ox-eyed daisy, while found in a few places in the county, is not as troublesome here as it is in some of the neighboring counties. The high state of cultivation in which most of the lands have been kept has tended to destroy and exterminate all weeds that interfere with successful farming.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY ASSOCIATIONS.

Before the discovery of anthracite coal, when the people depended upon wood for fuel, forests were better cared for and better preserved than when coal took the place of wood.

The iron-works at first used charcoal, thus also

inducing economy in wood. Entire forests were cut down for such purposes and then permitted to grow up again. South Mountain, the Martic Hills and other wooded districts were held in large tracts by iron-masters, who thus preserved them and secured several successive growths of timber.

Farmers at that time pursued the same course, cutting an acre of woodland for fuel every year, and then letting it grow again.

As the population increased and the consumption of coal became greater all this was changed. Whenever timberlands were cleared the lands were placed under cultivation, thus rapidly reducing the area of forest.

From this time some people noticed a change in climate. The rainfall became more irregular, especially during the seasons of plant-growth. There seems to be greater uncertainty in the raising of crops, some seasons being very wet while others are very dry, on account of the destruction of the forests. The effects of erosion have become more marked. During times of heavy rainfall the smaller streams rapidly unite to flow into the larger ones, which in turn are swelled into impetuous and devastating floods. The rush of the smaller streams down the hillsides rapidly denudes them of earth and vegetation and soon removes most of the soil, rendering them incapable of supporting vegetable growths of any character. The forest, by means of its roots and masses of inter-

woven rootlets, holds the soil and prevents erosion. Then, too, with its layer of decaying leaves over the surface of the earth it holds a large amount of water. Evaporation goes on more slowly than in the open fields; hence the moisture is more evenly distributed to the air throughout the season. The water in the soil passes more slowly from the wooded hillside to lower levels; springs remain constant, and streams are not subject to so great variations in volume.

Since the wholesale destruction of forests, cyclones and storms, accompanied with hail, have become more frequent and destructive.

Some years ago a pamphlet was published calling attention to these physical changes and recommending the replanting of timber in available places.

Governor Hartranft, of this State, directed the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of reforesting the timberlands, and recommended legislation to prevent the unnecessary destruction of pine forests in the lumber regions of Pennsylvania.

In May, 1879, a law was passed by the State Legislature encouraging the planting of trees along roadsides. A law was afterward passed allowing a reduction of tax on land where trees were planted. In June, 1887, a law was passed encouraging forest culture and providing penalties for injury and destruction of forests.

In 1882 the *American Forestry Association* was established. In June, 1886, the *Pennsylvania*

Forestry Association was formed as a branch of the American Association, with its headquarters at Philadelphia. On March 28, 1890, the *Lancaster County Forestry Association* was formed as a branch of the Pennsylvania Association, with Simon P. Eby as president.

ARBOR DAY.

By the law of March 17, 1885, Governor Pattison was requested to appoint a day, to be called *Arbor Day*, to be devoted to tree planting along public highways and school-grounds throughout Pennsylvania. Governor Pattison issued a proclamation appointing April 16, 1885, as Arbor Day. Dr. E. E. Higbee, then State Superintendent of Public Instruction, issued circulars to the Superintendents of schools throughout the State, requesting them to have Arbor Day observed by the public schools of the State by the planting of trees. Arbor Day has ever since been observed throughout Pennsylvania. There is a spring Arbor Day and a fall Arbor Day, the latter occurring in September.

RARE FLOWERING PLANTS.

Among the rare flowering plants found in the county are the pitcher plant (*Sarracenia Purpurea*), which grows in the swamp between Christiana and Georgetown. The leaves of this plant take the form of pitchers, are partly filled with water, and are provided with sharp prickles extending down toward the water.

Flies and other insects, when once in the pitcher,

cannot rescue themselves. They fall into the water, slowly decompose, and nourish the plant. This plant has a large and beautiful flower. It blossoms in June. Related to this in its habits is the Sun Dew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), a small plant growing in the swamp at Dillerville and near Smithville.

This plant has round leaves, which are armed with sticky glands. The leaf closes when an insect lights upon it, and with the aid of the glands the insect is held until it is decomposed and used by the plant.

A very beautiful autumn flower is the fringed gentian (*gentiana crinita*), which grows along the Little Conestoga, south of Millersville.

The American cowslip (*Dodecatheon Meadia*) is a rare and very pretty flower. It is found on Media Hill, near Lancaster, and on the rock along the Little Conestoga.

The interesting and much admired family of flowers called the orchids are well represented in Lancaster county. Nine species of *habenaria* (including the beautiful *ciliaris*), four species of *spiranthis* and three of *cypripedium*, are found in different parts of the county. *Liparis lilifolia* grows in the Neffsville hills, and *Pogonia verticillata* in the oak woods near Strasburg. Besides these mentioned, there are many other rare orchids, as well as rare plants of other families.

The varied abundant flora of this county was among the first to receive the attention of botanists. Here was the home of the distinguished Muhlen-

berg, who did so much for American botany. He analyzed and classified most of the native plants in the beginning of the present century. Dr. Thomas C. Porter, from 1853 to 1866, lived here and carefully examined all the species accessible to him in those years. He classified the plants of the county, and gave in his summary 841 species of exogenous phaenogamus, 328 species of endogenous phaenogamus, or 1169 species of flowering plants in the county.

Besides this he analyzed and classified 199 species of cryptogamus, making the entire flora of the county consist of at least 1368 species.

FAUNA—HOW INFLUENCED.

In all its varied forms, the animal life native to any region constitutes its fauna. Many of the lower forms of animals feed upon vegetable matter, and nearly every plant has its enemy that slowly saps it life or stunts its growth. Hence where vegetation is luxuriant there will be a large number of species of animals. The fauna thus depends directly upon the flora; and as the latter is determined by climate, position, and such local influences as soil and present or former geographical features, the animal life is distributed in zones, or faunal realms. Lancaster county, situated in the north temperate faunal realm, is rich in native plants, and therefore had a varied animal life. Of course, many of the larger and destructive animals have disappeared with the settlement of the county, and those forms only that

are not readily displaced by agricultural development remain abundant.

INSECT LIFE.

The injury done by insects is every year more noticeable. Civilization and cultivation have changed the conditions of life for the native insects. By the clearing away of forests and the destruction of herbaceous plants in tilling the soil, insects have been deprived of their natural food, and they have in many cases adapted themselves to a new diet of cultivated plants. This in some cases has been very favorable to their multiplication, and their ravages have therefore become sources of great loss to the farmer and fruit-grower, and science has thus been called in to devise means of checking their depredations.

An insect, so named because its body is cut into sections by cross-lines, passes through three stages of growth, the larva or infant period, the pupa or chrysalis stage in which it is usually quiescent, and the imago or adult stage. The science of insects and insect life is called Entomology.*

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

The *Locust Borer* is one of the most destructive of our insect pests, destroying one of the most valuable trees, the locust. A line of young locusts may frequently be observed with rough scarred bark

*The most noted entomologists of the county have been Dr. S. S. Rathvon and Prof. S. S. Haldeman. Mr. Samuel Auxer, of Lancaster, has a very fine collection of insects.

and of stunted growth. Examination will show that all has been caused by the perforations through the bark and trunk made by the *Locust Borer*. Great numbers of the beetles may be found in September on the golden rod. Of a bright golden yellow color, crossed by black velvety lines, they are not easily distinguished from the flower, and the insect is thus an example of protective "mimicry."



LOCUST BORER.

The Hickory Girdler, a beetle that attacks the hickory and also the pear, does a great deal of damage by girdling or cutting off the twigs of these trees. The female deposits her eggs in a small twig, and then proceeds to make a deep incision all round the branch on the side toward the trunk. This causes the death of the twig and affords food of a suitable character for the larva. They are only periodically abundant, not annually so.

The Peach Flat-Headed Borer originally was an insect enemy of the Beech tree. Now, however, it is found almost entirely upon the peach and cherry, and sometimes upon the cultivated maples. In some sections, and in certain kinds of soils, it is almost impossible to cultivate the peach on account of its ravages. The larva bores into the roots and lower body of the tree and soon causes the premature death of the tree.

CUT-WORMS.

Corn, tobacco, cabbage and several other plants, are frequently cut off just below the surface of the

and in 1791, the first year of the new century, the population of the United States was 3,929,214.



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soil. The work is done by subterranean caterpillars, the larva of several species of moths. Each plant probably has its own enemy, though it may be that the same caterpillar cuts the corn and the tobacco-plant. The moth of the cabbage cut-worm has the "fore wings of a dark-ashen gray color, with a lustre like satin." In expanse it is about one inch and three-fourths; in length about three-fourths of an inch.

SPHINXES.

The Sphinxes are moths so named by Linnæus, the great Swedish botanist, because he fancied a resemblance between the larva or caterpillars in certain postures and the great Egyptian Sphinx. Their attitudes are, indeed, remarkable. The fore part of the body is held erect for hours at a time. The larva of the Sphinxes are nearly all large caterpillars and quite voracious. The different species attack different plants, usually devouring the leaves completely or cutting them full of holes. Each species seems to be confined in its ravages to a single plant or to the plants of a single genus, or sometimes to a family of plants.

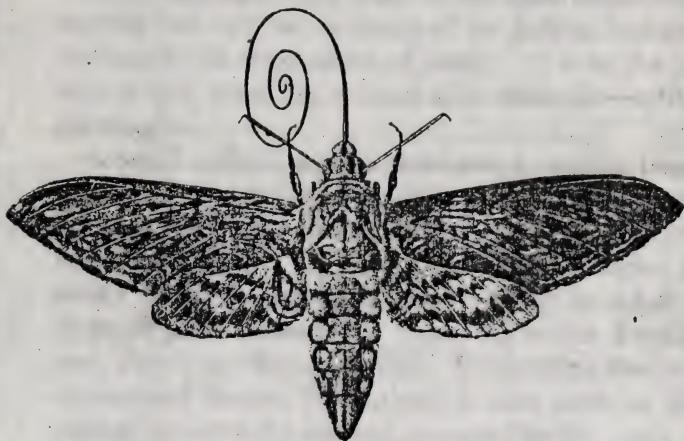
Many of the moths are large and fly rapidly from flower to flower in the morning and evening twilight. Their movements are so rapid, and so controlled that they can poise themselves before a flower and extract its honey. To secure the nectar, they are provided with a long tongue, varying from one inch to three in length. This they carry rolled up in a groove on the under side of the head.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men.

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From their movements they are known as humming-bird and hawk-moths.



TOBACCO MOTH.



TOBACCO WORM.



CHYRSALIS.

Some of the Sphinxes look like bees and wasps, and fly with great rapidity. The members of the group are known as Algerians and are diurnal in their habits.

Others again are nocturnal and also very slow in their movements. All are injurious, and prominent among destructive ones are the tobacco-worm and the elm caterpillar, both larva of hawk-moths.

CURIOUS AND RARE INSECTS.

The Burying-beetle is one of the most interesting insects, not only on account of its habits, but also because of its acute sense of smell. It is to the insect world what the vulture is to bird-life—a true scavenger.

A small animal or bird, dead and decaying, is seldom seen about the fields or in the woods, simply because they have their grave-diggers. No sooner has a field-mouse, for example, died and begun to decay than the burrying-beetles drop in upon it from all sides to bury it. Crawling under the animal, they begin to undermine. Excavating the hole deeper and deeper, the animal is soon made to disappear beneath the surface, covered by the earth as it is thrown out by the beetles and rolls back over the animal. Here beneath the surface the beetles consume the decaying flesh.

The Tiger-beetle, sometimes known as the sand-fly, is of interest because of its beautiful colors and predatory habits. On warm bright days they may be seen along sunny, sandy roads, quietly awaiting the approach of some hapless insect. Should one approach near enough it would be pounced upon, quickly seized in the strong jaws of the Tiger-beetle, and killed. They are among the most beautiful and active beetles, and fly as swiftly as a wasp.

FISHES AND FISHERIES.

Fishes rank lowest in the scale of vertebrate life, and include some low forms which it is difficult to

CHAPTER I

The first settlement in the United States was made by the English in 1607, at Jamestown, Virginia. The colony was founded by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had been granted a charter by the Virginia Company to establish a permanent settlement in the New World. The first year was a struggle for survival, but the colony eventually thrived and became a model for other settlements.

In 1620, a group of Puritans, known as the Pilgrims, fled England for the Massachusetts coast. They arrived on the ship the Mayflower and established the Plymouth colony. The first winter was harsh, and many died, but the survivors persevered and became a successful community. The Pilgrims' journey and settlement are commemorated annually as Thanksgiving.

The next major settlement was the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. Led by Puritan minister John Winthrop, a large group of settlers arrived on the ship the Arborea. They established a more structured and religiously oriented colony than the Pilgrims. The colony grew rapidly and became a major center of Puritanism in North America.

Other settlements followed, including the Rhode Island colony founded by Roger Williams in 1639, and the Maryland colony founded by Lord Baltimore in 1632. Each colony had its own unique challenges and contributions to the development of the United States.

locate in the great series of animal life. Fishes are characterized by small brain, low nervous organization, and incomplete ossification of the bony system, especially of the skull bones.

Fishes are not only interesting on account of their habits and beauty and perfection of form, but are valuable for food. Among the food fishes of the county the only one of commercial importance is the shad. Coming up the Chesapeake bay from the ocean, it enters the Susquehanna for the purpose of spawning, and "runs" in large numbers as far as Columbia. The young shad, after it is hatched, returns to the sea, where it remains until fully developed.

The shad-fisheries of the Susquehanna are extensive and valuable, and extend the whole length of the river below Columbia. The shad caught at and near Columbia and Safe Harbor are especially noted.

The Blind-fish (sometimes miscalled the eyeless fish) has been taken in the county where some subterranean streams enter the Susquehanna. The eyes are present, though rudimentary, and therefore useless.

Among other noted fish are the wall-eyed pike (often miscalled salmon) of the Susquehanna, and the bass found in nearly all the streams. The former attain a length of from two to three feet, and the latter a weight of from two to four pounds.

In local streams fish native to the Atlantic coast streams are found. The catfish and the sunfish are

It is the duty of the physician to be acquainted with the habits of the people of the country in which he practices. This knowledge is necessary for the proper treatment of the patient. The physician should be able to understand the habits of the people of the country in which he practices. This knowledge is necessary for the proper treatment of the patient.

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among those most abundant and widely distributed. Trout and pike occur only in clear cold streams.

FISH FARMING.

The German carp are of two kinds, scale and leather. A cross between these two has produced a third called the mirror carp. These fish have been raised in Germany for several centuries in artificial ponds. They are greatly esteemed there, as well as here, as an article of food, because of their fine flavor, the cheapness of production and the little attention they require. They were introduced into this country from Germany in 1877.

A properly constructed pond 100 feet square will accommodate from 400 to 500 carp. A steady stream of pure water is necessary, also a drain and overflow pipe.

As carp feed only on vegetation, living in their native waters on cresses, lilies, grass, moss and other water plants, fish farmers should sow their ponds thickly with wild rice, and plant water cress around the banks of the pond, just at the water's edge. Roast potatoes, beans, cabbage, or any succulent vegetable may be fed to them ; but great care must be taken not to overfeed the fish, and no more should be fed them than what they eat promptly.

The best time to ship carp is during the spring and fall. As they are very tenacious of life, they may be shipped great distances in cool weather by packing them in wet moss or placing in cans.

The ponds of the Doctors Davis are beautifully situated one mile north of Lancaster city. They

consist of four ponds, the largest of which contains two acres and a half of water surface, with an island in the center. There is a dwelling for an overseer and a fish-house 100 by 24 feet.

REPTILES.

Reptiles are air-breathing, cold-blooded vertebrates, distinguished from birds by having the external covering of scales or horny plates, and from amphibians by never breathing by means of gills. They include snakes, lizards, turtles and crocodiles.

In the more thickly settled parts of the county the venomous snakes have almost disappeared. Formerly the copperhead and the rattlesnake were abundant. Now the only places in which rattlesnakes exist are in the northern and southern hills.

Two species of garter snake, a harmless snake, are found all over the county. One, the riband snake, is not common, and may be distinguished from the common garter snake by its three broad, well-defined stripes and its slender shape. The common garter snake is beneficial, and probably should never be disturbed. It feeds mainly upon insects and injurious rodents.

A great deal of superstitious prejudice exists everywhere against snakes. No question is ever thought of as to beneficial character when one meets a snake. Human beings and snakes seem instinctive enemies, and the result is the weaker must die.

The racer, the pine snake and the blowing viper all benefit the farmer by destroying a great many injurious insects and rodents ; but, from our natural

antipathy, they are destined to disappear entirely. They are not abundant now.

The milk snake, or house snake, is a common ophidian of a grayish color, with three series of brown, round blotches bordered with black stretching in a dorsal line. It is entirely harmless, though generally thought to be venomous. The water snake is abundant in damp places and in streams. It feeds upon fish, frogs, and insects. The green snake is found, though rarely, in the wooded portions. It is a most exquisite little creature.

BIRDS, NUMBER OF SPECIES.

About one hundred and fifty species of birds breed regularly in Pennsylvania. Of this number probably one hundred and ten may be found in Lancaster county. Many migrants pass through the State during the spring and fall migrations, in all probably one hundred species, some coming in autumn from the shores of Greenland, some from Labrador, and others from the region situated around Hudson Bay and away northward of that to the bleak and desolate shores of the islands of the Arctic Archipelago.

The county, situated near the line separating the north and south avifaunal belts of the United States and protected on the north by mountains, and not far from the head of the littoral waters of Chesapeake bay, is favorably located for the entrance of stragglers. These come from the North and from the South, from the mountains and from the sea.

When the winters of the North are of exceptional severity, many of the birds, resident in the far North, are driven toward the South, not so much on account of the cold as from the scarcity of food. Among those thus influenced are the Arctic owl, the Bohemian Waxwing, the Shore Lark, the last of which we frequently see at such times along our roads, and the great northern Shrike, or Butcher bird.

From the South, especially with the wave of migration that vernal sweeps northward, come birds of the South that seem borne along by the wave. Then again, with every fall storm from the ocean, many species, especially of the *Laridæ*, or Gulls and Terns, and an occasional Petrel, are driven inward from the Atlantic.

FINCHES AND SPARROWS—BENEFICIAL BIRDS.

At least twelve species of the Fringilline family, which includes the finches, the buntings, and the sparrows, are found in the county. The most common of the finches are the American Goldfinch, or Salad bird, the Purple finch, and the Pine finch; and of the buntings and sparrows, the Song sparrow, Indigo bunting, Bay-winged bunting, and the Chipping sparrow. Examine the bills of these birds, and you will find them strong, stout, and conical in shape; therefore adapted to a diet of seeds. The sparrows and buntings are terrestrial in their habits, inhabit the fields and feed mainly upon noxious seeds. The finches are chiefly arboreal, and feed upon buds as well as seeds.

SWALLOWS.

Six species of swallows, of course excluding the chimney swallow, popularly so-called, though incorrectly, for it is a Swift, are generally distributed in favorable localities. Their food consists mainly of soft-bodied, two-winged insects ; and they consequently restrict the ravages of such insects as the Hessian fly, gnats and mosquitoes. Sociable and gregarious in their nesting habits, they are always pleasing.

WARBLERS.

The great Warbler family contains some little gems of bird-life, the most attractive of all our birds. The happy Vireos ; the rollicking chat ; the summer warbler, passing in and out among the foliage of our shade trees like a flash of beautiful sunlight ; the Maryland yellow-throat, who constantly tells you, should you approach their swamp abode, that there are "witches here," are a few only of this large family. All of them are eminently beneficial.

Many of our common beneficial birds are gifted with the power of song. Among these may be named the Robin, the Brown Thrush, and most gifted of all, the Wood Thrush, that with its clear bell-like voice, makes its woodland haunts ring. The Mocking-bird too, though rarely, is found in the county near the southern border.

FLY CATCHERS.

An interesting family of the great order of Passeres, or sparrows, is that of the non-melodious Tyrant Flycatchers. The Bee Marten and the Pewit

are the best known of the group. Another, not so well known, is the Great Crested Flycatcher, distinguished for spirit, daring and a singular nest-building habit. No nest with them is complete unless lined with cast off snake-skins, or even dead reptiles. The object of this peculiar habit is not known.

RAPTORIAL BIRDS.

The State, by the repeal of the "scalp act," implied that most raptorial birds are beneficial. With a few exceptions, the hawk and owls do a vast amount of good. Prominent among the owls here are the Screech owl, whose diet is mainly insects, the Barn owl, whose prey consists of injurious mammals, and the Short-eared and Barred owls. A few hawks are abundant, prominent among which during the winter is the Red-tailed Buzzard hawk, and at all times the Sparrow hawk.

INJURIOUS BIRDS.

Very few of the indigenous birds are altogether injurious. The *crow* probably has more on his "account" of harm than good. The "English" sparrow, introduced into the United States in 1874, since which it has spread over nearly the entire country, is a true sparrow and therefore granivorous. It is not only widely distributed but very abundant and pugnacious. Directly destructive itself, it is also indirectly a source of great injury, for it drives other birds away from the farm and the garden. Enemies like the screech owl are probably growing up, which, if fostered, will restrict its depredations.

GAME BIRDS.

The Quail, the Ruffed Grouse, and the Upland Plover are found in some sections of the county, though not abundantly. Wild Ducks, Snipes, and Woodcocks, at certain seasons, may be seen along the streams.

The *Bird Laws* of Pennsylvania afford protection to beneficial birds of all kinds by absolutely prohibiting (except for scientific purposes) their destruction or the robbing of their nests. Game birds by the same law are not to be molested in any way during the breeding season.

MAMMALS.

Mammals, or animals that bring forth their young alive and nourish them with milk, are the highest vertebrates. They breathe by means of lungs; and the heart is, in all cases, divided into four chambers.

When the county was wild, forest-clad, and inhabited by the Indians and the few early white settlers, wolves, panthers, bears and deer were found. These animals became the prey of the white hunter as well as of the Indian, but as the county became more settled by the whites this larger game gradually disappeared.

THE FOX AND FOX CHASES.

Two species of foxes, the red fox and the gray fox, are found in this faunal realm. The former is most abundant in the northern and the latter in the southern part of the faunal belt. Both are

CHAPTER I

The first of the great questions which the people of the United States are now discussing is the question of slavery. While the people of the North are generally in favor of the abolition of slavery, the people of the South are generally in favor of its continuance.

The people of the North are in favor of the abolition of slavery because they believe that all men are created equal and that no man should be owned by another. They believe that the Constitution of the United States guarantees the rights of all men and that the government should protect these rights.

The people of the South are in favor of the continuance of slavery because they believe that the Constitution of the United States guarantees the rights of the states and that the government should not interfere with the rights of the states. They believe that the people of the South have a right to own slaves and that the government should protect this right.

When the people of the North and the people of the South are discussing the question of slavery, they are discussing the question of the rights of man. They are discussing the question of whether or not all men are created equal and whether or not no man should be owned by another.

THE RED FOX AND THE GRAY FOX

There are two kinds of foxes, the red fox and the gray fox. The red fox is found in the eastern part of the United States and the gray fox is found in the western part of the United States.

characterized by their shyness, cunning and suspicious of anything new to them. Both have acute sense of sight, smell and hearing, and great speed in running. The red fox, however, does not run a great distance, and is seldom hunted by dogs and hounds. It visits the farm-yard and seizes poultry for its prey, but feeds mainly upon animals of the rodent family and upon fish. It is said to run swiftly for a hundred yards or more, but is easily overtaken by a wolf or a mounted man. The grey fox is not as rapacious as the red fox, and preys upon quail, grouse and small birds just as a pointer will do, and runs down the rabbit like a dog. When pursued by hounds in open woods it will often climb a tree.

Fox-hunting in Amerca in its origin is a Southern sport, and was originally confined mainly to the South, from Maryland to Florida, and westward to Louisiana. The grey fox is always used at fox chases, as he possesses more cunning than the red fox, leaves less scent, and is capable of running a long distance. When chased he doubles on his trail, winds in and out of thickets, and around hills in a way that frequently baffles the hounds and secures his escape. Large crowds indulge in the pastime in looking on at these fox-chases.

THE RABBIT.

On account of the agricultural development of the county, the Gray Hare or Rabbit is abundant. Like all hares, and unlike other rodent animals, it

has more than two front or cutting teeth. Its slow motions are awkward and clumsy; but when at full speed as it dashes past you, it seems wonderfully graceful and fleet, and can in the wildest race make turns of almost incredible quickness. It is taken in snares and traps, dug or drowned out, and hunted by dogs and shot. Its flesh is delicate and palatable; and its skins are used to make hats, and are dyed to imitate more expensive furs.

In its habits it is mainly nocturnal, hiding in the thickets, "forms," and in hollow logs during the day. It is fond of succulent plants; consequently it visits the garden, the clover and the corn-field, and nurseries of young trees. During winters in which snow covers the ground for a month or more, it is likely to do a great deal of damage to young trees by "barking" them to a considerable height above the ground.

THE GROUND-HOG, OPOSSUM AND SKUNK.

The Wood-chuck, Pouched-marmot, or Ground-hog, is a squirrel-like rodent animal, adapted in its thick body and short legs to burrowing habits. It digs its home in fields, hillsides, or under rocks, where it passes the winter in a torpid state, and during the summer may be seen sitting in an erect posture, basking in the sunshine or eating its food. The head is short and conical, with short rounded ears covered with a thick growth of hair, eyes of moderate size and whiskers numerous. The fore-feet have four toes and a rudimentary thumb; the hind-feet five toes. It is active and no mean an-

The first of these is the fact that the average life expectancy at birth in the United States is now over 47 years, and this is a record which has never been equaled in the history of the world. This is due to a number of causes, but the most important of these is the improvement in the methods of raising and caring for the young.

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tagonist in defending itself. It is with some people the object of a ridiculous superstition.

The Opossum is a marsupial animal, about the size of a large cat. Its thumbs are opposable and without nails, and the tail bare, and prehensile for its terminal half or more. The brain is small, and the jaws are provided with fifty teeth. In its feeding habits it is almost omnivorous. When hard pressed by hunger it will feed greedily upon dead and decaying animals. When caught it feigns death and will bear torture without flinching, all the time watching for an opportunity to escape. When caught by a limb in a steel trap it will liberate itself by cutting off the limb with its sharp teeth. Though tenacious of life, yet it usually dies by such self-amputation from loss of blood.

The Skunk is an American carnivorous mammal, closely related to the weasel, the otter, and the mink. It is provided with a very effective means of defence in the form of glands which secrete an oily acrid fluid of a very offensive odor. The glands are controlled by strong muscles by means of which the animal is able to project a stream of the horrible fetid fluid to the distance of fourteen feet. The animal is in bad repute among all classes of people, and the farmer especially, as it destroys large numbers of eggs and sometimes visits the poultry-yard. It burrows a gallery in a straight line about two feet in diameter beneath the surface to a length of seven or

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eight feet. This ends in a large excavation, in which is placed a bulky nest of leaves. Here in winter it remains from December until March.

DOMESTICATED ANIMALS.

The domesticated animals, all of which were introduced from the Old World by the early white settlers, have a very great aggregate value. The county, since it is mainly an agricultural region, of course pays a great deal of attention to the production of fine stock.

CHAPTER XIX.

INDIAN LEGENDS.

IN conversation not long ago, with a gentleman widely read in the history of the Indian, he remarked that there was probably at one time in Lancaster county a native population equal to two-thirds of the present white inhabitants.

As proof of this assertion, he referred to the vast number of Indian relics found about the sites of their ancient villages and fishing camps. It would thus seem that our county was a favorite dwelling place of these children of the forest, but

“ Alas for them their day is o’er,
Their fires are out from shore to shore.
No more for them the wild deer bounds,
The plough is on their hunting grounds.
The pale man’s axe rings through their woods,
The pale man’s sail skims o’er their floods.
Their children—look, by power oppressed,
Beyond the mountains of the West—
Their children go—to die ! ”

Anything pertaining to them, however, ought to be of interest to us who have succeeded to their domain. This is our reason for appending a few legends and stories that reflect their character, and that to a degree evince their friendship, however remote it may be, with other people.

Among the tribes of the great Algonquin family, to which the Lancaster county Indians belonged,

the legendary origin of man was akin to that presented by the myths of all savage nations. This origin they ascribed to a union of Earth and Heaven. Earth the mother, and Heaven the father. The language of their myths is often so fanciful and seemingly absurd that the trend is difficult to understand. One tradition of man's early existence was that his dwelling place was under a great lake, that he was fortunately extricated from this dismal abode by the discovery made by some one of a hole by means of which he ascended to the surface. While walking about here he found a deer. This he carried to his subterranean home and killed. He and his companions finding the flesh good, they decided to leave their habitation of darkness and remove to a place where they could enjoy the "light of heaven and have game in abundance."

In all the legends of savage people there is a tendency toward the deification of animals. The serpent, the bat, the owl, the eagle, the turtle, are all, in mythical tales, objects of worship, and are always of super-terrestrial origin. In the legends and stories of the Indian, this reference to his connection with animals is a conspicuous feature. For instance, the rabbit and the ground-hog were rejected as articles of food on the ground of their being related to them.

The rattlesnake, he said, was grandfather to the Indian, and every one was strictly forbidden to injure it. The warning given on one occasion to a

white man, who was about to kill one, was: "If you do that you are declaring war against them. They are a very dangerous enemy. Take care you do not irritate them in our country. They and their grandchildren are on good terms, and neither will hurt the other."

They have a story of the Deluge which is spread throughout the New World, from one pole to the other. The version of it varies slightly in different tribes. One of these is that in remote ages the waters invaded the land as a punishment for the crimes of men. A few people were spared, and they retired to a wooden house on the top of a mountain. The sun interfered and hid them there. When the waters began to go down they let loose some dogs, which came back wet. A few days later they were sent forth a second time, and this time came back soiled with mud. At this sign they knew that the waters had retired. Then they left their retreat, and their posterity peopled the country.

Among the interesting stories found in the "Algic Researches" is one giving the origin of the robin. It runs thus: In order to secure through life a guardian genius, it was necessary for a young man to fast for some time as a preparation. If a father was ambitious that his son should excel all others, this fast must be quite long.

Thus it is said that an old man had a son named Iadilla. He was desirous that this son should be renowned for prowess and wisdom. He therefore

doomed him to a fast of twelve days, after which he was to receive food and the blessing of his father. A little lodge was prepared for him, on the floor of which was placed a new, clean mat. Upon this the young man was to lie down. Here, day after day, he lay in perfect composure, his face covered, awaiting the mystic visitation which was to seal his fortune. His father visited him every morning, always encouraging him to be patient and persevere, and telling him of the renown awaiting him if he fasted the prescribed period. The boy never replied, but lay silent, never murmuring. On the ninth day, however, he spoke thus to his father: "My father, my dreams forbode evil. May I break my fast now, and at a more propitious time make a new fast?" The father answered: "My son, you know not what you ask. If you get up now, all your glory will depart. Wait with patience three days longer. It is for your own good." The son assented, and lay until the eleventh day, when he repeated the request. The father again refused, but added that the next day he would prepare his first meal and bring it to him. This he did. On coming to the door of the room with the report for his son, he was surprised to hear him talking to himself. He stopped, and looked through a small aperture, and found the young man painted with vermilion all over his breast, and in the act of finishing his work by laying the paint as far back on his shoulders as his hands could reach, saying to himself while working: "My father has destroyed

my fortune as a man. He would not yield to my requests, but I shall be forever happy in my new state, for I have been obedient to my parent. He alone will be the sufferer, for my guardian spirit is a just one. He has given me another shape, and now I must go." The father exclaimed: "My son, my son, I pray you leave me not." But the young man, with the speed of a bird, had flown to the top of the lodge and perched himself on the highest pole, having been changed into a beautiful robin redbreast."

Of this romantic lore there was abundance among the Indian tribes. It is perhaps meet that we should perpetuate some knowledge of it and transmit the "short and simple annals" of these "children of nature" to coming generations, that they may know how to appreciate and cherish memories of the original and almost forgotten owners of Lancaster county's rich forests, fertile lands, picturesque hills and beautiful streams.

